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U. S. A R M Y

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COMMAND

FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

AD No.

TCREC Technical Report 61-15

RESULTS OF WIND TUNNEL TESTS OF A FULL SCALE, FUSELAGE MOUNTED, TIP TURBINE DRIVEN LIFT FAN

Volume 3

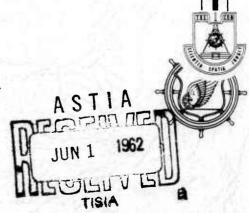
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March 1962

prepared by :

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Flight Propulsion Laboratory Department
Cincinnati 15, Ohio



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HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COMMAND Fort Eustis, Virginia

FOREWORD

Publication of this report completes a three-volume contractor's report on the wind-tunnel tests of a tip-turbine-driven lift fan mounted in the fuselage of a large-scale model.

The U. S. Army Transportation Research Command, Fort Eustis,
Virginia, extends its appreciation to the Ames Research Center, National
Aeronautics and Space Administration, Moffett Field, California, for its
major participation in building the model and in conducting the tests.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

L. A. FLORO,

Captain, TC

Actg Deputy Commander for Plans and Programs

APPROVED BY:

JOHN W. WHITE

USATRECOM Project Engineer

TCREC TECHNICAL REPORT 61-15

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for

U. S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COMMAND FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

AUTHOR: Z. J. PRZEDPELSKI

LIFT FAN PROJECT

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Section I SUMMARY

Lectural

I. SUMMARY

Contract DA-44-177-TC-584 with the Army requires that, in addition to bimonthly technical progress reports, comprehensive reports of major work phases be prepared and submitted to the contracting officer. Previous reports submitted under this requirement are:

- X353~5 Fan Design Report, May 30, 1960. (Proprietary)
- Fabrication, Test and Analysis of a Tip Turbine VTOL
 Propulsion System (Report of Phase I, Static Tests, Fuselage
 Mounted X353-5) TREC 60-42, August 31, 1960.
- Results of Wind Tunnel Tests of a Full Scale, Fuselage Mounted, Tip Turbine Driven Lift Fan (Report of Phase II Tests Volumes 1 and 2 of 3) TREC 61-15, January, 1961 and October 1961.

This is the required report for another major portion of Phase II contract work. It includes ground effect results for the full scale, fuselage mounted X353-5 lift fan obtained during a third test of 17 hours duration in the Ames 40 x 80 foot wind tunnel. The report includes:

- Modifications to test equipment (Section II)
- New instrumentation (Section III)
- Test procedures and results (Section IV)
- Analysis of test results, conclusions and discussion of any problems encountered (Section V)
- Hardware inspection results (Section VI)

- Program recommendations (Section VII)

The basic test data obtained for every test point is tabulated in Appendix A. A few items of summary:

Fan operating time	17 hours, 13 minutes
Data points recorded	427 ^a
Range of variables tested -	
- Tunnel speed	0 to 80 knots
- Angle of attack	-4 to +18°
- Fan speed	0 to 2475 rpm
- Exit louver angle	-1° to +65°
- Wing flap angle	0°, 30°
- Tail position	0.4 b/2 above wing chord
	plane, and tail removed
- Tail configuration	no flap
- Tail incidence angle	0 °
- J85 engine speed	0 to 16,500 rpm (100%)
- J85 turbine discharge bleed	6% of J85 inlet flow
- Tunnel temperature	58°F to 88°F

Analyses of the results is presented as a comparison of the performance in ground effect with that previously obtained out of ground effect. Emphasis is placed on the influence of fan performance changes on the overall system performance. A few items of performance conclusions are listed below:

AERODYNAMIC

1. The basic aircraft (fan o. ____bited higher lift at low angles of attack, lower induced drag and higher downwash at the horizontal

a Does not include power off data points.

tail but essentially unchanged longitudinal stability characteristics.

- Longitudinal stability margin with the fan operating was generally increased because of changed pressure distribution on the fuselage.
- STOL performance was essentially unchanged from the results published in Volume 2.
- 4. The J85 engine encountered severe hot air reingestion because of the proximity of the inlet to the ground.
- 5. Lift loss (flow reduction) due to throttling the fan was very sensitive to height above ground. At β = 0°, constant fan rpm and near hover, following results were obtained:

$\frac{h/d_F}{}$	% Reduction in Lift	% Reduction in Fan Flow
1.41	6	4
0.85	33	27

Based on scale model results at the lower heights the lift loss characteristic is very steep. At $h/d_F \approx 1.0$, a rough interpolation of full scale results indicates a lift loss of 15%.

- 6. Fan performance at high exit louver settings (35° to 40°) was essentially unchanged.
- 7. Downwash at the tail increased by \approx 4° at $h/d_F^{}$ = 1.41.
- 8. Pitching moments (longitudinal trim requirements) in ground effect generally decreased at low velocity ratios because of reduced fan flow, but increased at high velocity ratios because of the tail downwash increase.

- 9. The fan flow decrease was accompanied by hub stall caused by a high static pressure ratio across the rotor (this phenomenon is not present when throttling with exit louvers).
- 10. Data scatter reduced the accuracy of the ground effect test results relative to those presented in Volume 1 and 2.

MECHANICAL

- 1. Cosine 20 blade stress and stator stress increased as $h/d_{\mbox{\scriptsize F}}$ was reduced.
- 2. There was a difference in mechanical performance of the rotor independent of ground proximity resulting from changing the torque band design (two piece). The vibratory stress in the torque band was reduced 40% which is the result of part of the torque load being transmitted through the carriers. The cosine 2θ mode was also generally lower.
- 3. Exit louver mounting pins were worn causing some inaccuracy in louver settings.

Section II WIND-TUNNEL MODEL

II. WIND TUNNEL MODEL

AIRCRAFT MODEL

The aircraft configuration was the same as reported in Volume 2. The sketch in Figure 1 is repeated here for convenience.

TUNNEL MODIFICATIONS

The following are changes from the setup used during the tests described in Volumes 1 and 2.

- A ground plane was installed above the tunnel floor to provide a smooth flat surface and a lower ground to fan discharge height (see Figure 2a).
- 2. The model was supported on variable height struts which provided adjustable ground to fan discharge height without disturbing the setup. Figure 2b shows the closest position to ground tested.

FAN MODIFICATIONS

The major change was the addition of a redesigned torque band and rotating seal.

A design change for the torque band to avoid cracking has resulted in two configurations: Design A, Figure 3a, used for this test is a two-piece approach which separates the seal and torque transmission functions of the component. The seal is made in 18 segments to remove an interaction with rotor axial vibration. The torque band is continuous but shortened in axial width to stay within the support length provided by the carrier side rails. Significant elements in the design include:

a. Each of the 18 seal segments provides both forward and aft seal surfaces in a single piece (Figure 3b).

- b. Increase in seal stock thickness from 0.032 to 0.045.
- c. Reduction in seal stock thickness to 0.020 in area beyond carrier support surface to reduce centrifugal loading.
- d. Increase in torque-band thickness from 0.032 to 0.045 to maintain torque transmission cross-sectional area requirements.

Design B, Figure 3a, uses the original lightweight design philosophy but with reduced steady-state stress levels to accommodate the component vibratory loading. Stress reduction is accomplished through the use of thicker basic stock $(0.045~\rm vs.~0.032)$ with a thickness taper $(0.045~\rm to~0.020)$ across the band width. This design will be evaluated in a later program on rotor S/N No. 002 installed in the NASA fan-in-wing aircraft and tested in the 40 x 80 foot wind tunnel.

The only other changes were the replacement of all fastener hardware in the rotor assembly and replacement of 14 honeycomb seals in the front frame. The latter was necessary to reduce the cold radial clearance from 0.143 to 0.050.

J85 ENGINE

The engine was the same as that used during the preceeding test period in the 40 x 80 foot wind tunnel. A hot-parts inspection (turbine wheels, nozzle diaphragms and combustor) was performed and no wear or damage was noted prior to commencement of this test phase.

Reduced clearance was desirable for the forthcoming wing installation which is more sensitive to leakage.

J85-7 S/N 235-003.

Section III TEST INSTRUMENTATION

III. TEST INSTRUMENTATION

The fan and tunnel instrumentation was essentially the same as reported in Volume 1 with the following exceptions:

- A Pitot-static, combination pitch and yaw probe was installed in the test section located forward of the model and approximately 4 feet from the right wall in Figure 2b (not visible in the photograph). This probe was used to verify the calculated area reduction caused by ground plane installation, and to check for flow angularity in the test section.
- 2. Wing static pressures were not installed, however, fuselage static pressures, identical to those described in Volume 2, were installed and recorded.

IV. TEST PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

Table I gives a summary of the test runs and the range of variable encompassed. Table II shows the breakdown of fan operating time as a function of fan speed and fan turbine inlet temperature. The testing reported herein was accomplished with Fan serial number 001 BU No. 4. (Table II includes all of the operating time on Fans S/N 001 and 002 through May, 1961).

The testing was conducted at two ground heights: 1.41 and 0.85 h/d $_{\rm F}$ as compared with 2.98 h/d $_{\rm F}$ during the two previous wind tunnel tests. (See Figures 2 and 4 and Figure 7, Volume 1).

The test procedures were essentially the same as described in Volume 1, Section V. Negative values of angle of attack at the lower ground height were not tested since the proximity of engine inlet to the ground plane made this impossible. The ranges of other variables were essentially unchanged from ranges previously tested.

MEASUREMENT ACCURACIES

The inherent accuracy of the scale system to record lift, drag and moment is unchanged by the installation of the ground plane. The overall accuracy of the force measurements under conditions of low tunnel velocity and low exit louver angles was adversly affected by engine reingestion. (See discussion in Section V). The resulting fan speed fluctuation (+40 rpm at 1700 rpm) was equivalent to a thrust fluctuation of +5%.

The scale force measurement averages the variations since it consists of five separate readings for each data point. The recorded fan speed is obtained by visual averaging of the tachometer indication and is therefore subject to unknown reading error. During the test program effort

Distance from the tunnel deck to the bottom of the fuselage divided by the blade tip diameter (62.5 inch). Corresponding values of h/d_besed on distance from wing chord plane to the tunnel deck were 1.83, 2.39, and 3.96.

TABLE I SUMMARY OF TEST RUNS

	1																				
Purpose of Run	Aircraft Power off Bolon	Fan Merhanical Chartant	Variable RPM at 1 cm v	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1	1 0	0° and Westerble 0 -+ =	at High Ean Speed	Power off Polar	Como B Variation	ָרָר הַ סַּנְּרָר	Polare with 0 - 00 c 250 c		Power off Polar	Polars with A = 0° £ 25°		0 0 0 0	0 0		Polars with $\beta = 0^{\circ}$, 20° & 35°; High Fan Speed	Power off Polar
Ground Height h/d _F	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.4.1	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85		0.85	0.85
в Degree	96	0	0	0 - 35	20 - 35	0 - 35	0 - 40	0 - 40	8	0 - 35	8	07 - 0	0 - 40	0	0 - 35	0 - 35	0 - 40	07 - 0		07 - 0	8
i Degree	0 - Hi Pos.	0 - Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.		- Hi Pos.	- Hi Pos.
of Jogue		39	38	30	98	98	30	30	30	8	33	8	98	8	30	30	30	30		<u>а </u>	30
N _F RPM	0	1170 - 1580	1150 - 1800	+16 1650 - 1790	1670 - 1760	1700 - 1750	1700 - 1800	1200 - 2475	0	1650 - 1800	0	1680 - 1750	+14 1680 - 1740	0	1000 - 1750	1400 - 1725	1690 - 1765	1170 ~ 1720		1360 - 2350	0
a Degree	-4 - +16	0	0	-4 - +16	-4 - +18	-4 - +12	-4 - +10	0	-4 - +16	-4 - +14	-4 - +14	-4 - +14	-4 - +14	0 - +14	0 - +12	0 - +12	0 - +14	0 - +12		71+ - 0	0 - +14
V _P Knots	09 - 05	0	20	20 - 40	30 - 40	99	08 - 09	20 - 40	20 - 60	20 - 30	09	30 - 40	- 09 - 07	09	20 - 30	30 - 60	20 - 30	20 - 40	9	8	20 - 60
Date	5/3/61	2/4/61	2/4/61	2/4/61	2/4/61	2/4/61	2/2/61	5/5/61	5/5/61	5/8/61	2/9/61	2/9/61	2/9/61	5/10/61	19/01/9	5/11/61	5/11/61	2/11/61	19/11/5		5/12/61
Run No.	н	7	6	7	2	9	7	œ	6	2	11	12	13	14	15	91	17	18	9	2	8

TABLE II
SUMMARY OF LIFT FAN OPERATING TIME

Speed Range	B/U #1 Even.	B/U Even.		S/N 001 B/U #3 Ames	B/U #4 Ames	Total	S/N 002 B/U #1 Even.	Total Both <u>Fans</u>
Speed Mange								
0 - 24%	5:02	4:08				9:10	2:57	12:07
25 - 49	2:43	7:23	5:08	4:10	2:03	21:27	16:47	38:14
50 - 74	9:52	5:57	12:01	16:43	14:02	58:35	12:17	70:52
75 - 89 90 - 100	1:29	2:11	3:08	1:06 7:45	1:01 :07	16:47	9:38 <u>11:12</u>	37:37
TOTAL HOURS	19:06	19:39	20:17	29:44	17:13	105:59	52:51	158:50
Temp. Range 0 - 599°F	8:20	5:09		0		13:29	1:07	14:36
600 - 799	1:57	1:49		5:05	:53	9:44	1:39	11:23
800 - 899	7:49	7:05	:28	15:17	10:26	41:05	15:20	56:25
900 - 999	1:00	4:39	14:22	1:21	4:39	26:01	14:06	40:07
1000 - 1200		:57	5:27	8:01	1:15	15:40	20:39	36:19
TOTAL HOURS	19:06	19:39	20:17	29:44	17:13	105:59	52:51	158:50
DATA POINTS	71	66	348 ^a	539 ^a	427 ^a	1451	554	2005

a Not including basic airplane data with fan off.

was made to obtain more than one reading at each condition where engine reingestion was present to compensate somewhat for this random error.

The model and fan vibrations may add dynamic loads to the static measurements and result in another source of data error. The scale system most likely does not respond to the predominantly one per revolution fan vibration, but is probably affected to some degree by the low frequency (3 to 5 cycles per second) model vibration. The level of model vibration was apparently not affected by the proximity of the ground and any error due to this phenomenon was also present in the previous out of ground effect tests in the tunnel.

The problem of exit louver repeatability had an adverse effect on accuracy. Six segments of the 24 fan exit louvers on the cold side of the fan had a tendency to loosen, a especially during the later runs. In the worst case this problem is estimated to have been an average of 2° less effective turning than indicated. At an exit louver setting 0° there was no effect on the lift and small effect on the drag. As the indicated exit louver angle is increased to 40°, the maximum error in fan lift was possible (the rate of change of fan lift with β at angles between 35° and 40° is $\approx 3~1/2\%$ per degree). Horizontal thrust error is a function of exit louver angle and V and is more difficult to estimate; however, it is considerably less than the maximum lift error in absolute values (lbs.) of force.

Because of these conditions the data are not as accurate or as repeatable as obtained during the previous two wind tunnel tests. Point for point comparisons between two tests are always less accurate than comparison of average results and should be avoided with the data from this report;

The indicated exit louver angle (measured from the actuation rod) was greater than the actual physical angle of these louvers, resulting in more lift and more drag than would be normally experienced.

however, the conclusions arrived at by comparing the average fan powered performance characteristics as represented by curves in Appendix B are accurate within \pm 4% in lift and \pm 4% or \pm 150 lbs. in drag whichever is larger, and \pm 8% or 1000 ft. 1bs. in pitching moment whichever is larger.

TUNNEL CORRECTIONS '

Tunnel wall corrections were not applied to either the powered or unpowered runs. (As the model is moved closer to the ground, wall correction becomes less significant.)

Since the model was supported by relatively un-streamlined support struts, strut tare corrections a were applied as follows:

High Fosition, 1.41 h/d_r

Δ C_{T.} = 0.010

 $\triangle C_{D}^{-} = 0.117 - 0.0011 \alpha$ $\triangle C_{M}^{-} = 0.079 - 0.00117 \alpha$

Low Position, 0.85 h/d_r (Runs 14 & 15)

ΔC_L = 0.025

 $= 0.078 - 0.0007 \alpha$ Δ C_D

Δ C_M $= 0.044 - 0.0007 \alpha$

Low Position, 0.85 $\hbar/d_{\rm p}$ (Runs 16 to 20)

 $\Delta C_{T} = 0.020$

 $\Delta C_D = 0.078 - 0.0010 \alpha$

△ C_M = 0.038 \sim 0.0009 α

Provided by NASA.

The change after Run 15 was made to allow for some strut modifications accomplished between Runs 15 and 16.

All of the corrections are applied in the following manner: corrected quantity = uncorrected quantity minus delta quantity.

Results reported in Volumes 1 and 2 did not include any strut tare. Lift tare for the high struts used previously was insignificant. The drag and moment tares were estimated to be Δ C $_{\rm D}$ = 0.02 and Δ C $_{\rm M}$ = 0.08. To enable valid comparisons between results of Volume 1 and 2 and Volume 3, the following adjustments were made to the data:

- 1) Volume 3 drag results shown in Appendix B are increased by $\Delta~C_D^{}=0.02~\text{above the value calculated in Appendix A.}$
- 2) Moment data from the previous tests are decreased by Δ C_M = 0.08 when shown in comparison with Volume 3 results in Figure 9 and Figure 27a through c.

Standard tunnel q measurements were increased by about 3 1/2% to account for the blockage of the ground plane and resulting increase in test section velocity. All results are based on this corrected value. The Pitot-static combination angle probe mounted in the test section verified this correction.

Flow angularity corrections were not applied because the combination probe indicated less than 0.6° flow misalignment at 1.41 and $0.85~h/d_{\rm F}$.

Section V ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

V. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

A. BASIC AIRPLANE PERFORMANCE (FAN OFF)

Power-off-aircraft, tail-on and tail-off, polars are shown in Figures 5 to 8, and the comparison with out-of-ground-effect results are shown in Figure 9.

Stability - Power Off:

The static longitudinal stability, $\partial C_M/\partial C_L$, with power off was unaffected by ground proximity at $h/d_F=0.85$ (see Figure 9). Data for 1.41 h/d_F indicate a reduction in stability at high angles of attack. This was inconsistent with expected results as it is normal for the rate of change of tail downwash angle with angle of attack $(\partial \varepsilon/\partial \alpha)$ to decrease in ground effect resulting in an increase in stability.

Lift - Power Off:

Normally the slope of the lift curve is increased due to the ground effect $(\partial C_L/\partial \alpha)$ in ground effect = $k \partial C_L/\partial \alpha$ out of ground effect where k is a function of $h_{c/4}/b$ and aspect ratio). For the two ground heights tested $h_{c/4}/b$ was 0.35 and 0.27 and the corresponding k values 1.04 and 1.06 a . This change is not apparent in the results; see Figure 9. There is, however, a definite increase in the value of C_L (above the C_L value for 2.98 h/d_F) at any given angle of attack up to stall ($\Delta C_L \approx 0.15$ and 0.25 at h/d_F of 1.41 and 0.85 respectively).

The C was slightly lower in ground effect. C was approximately 1.50, 1.41, and 1.45 for $\rm h/d_F$ of 2.98, 1.41 and 0.85 (see Figure 9). No significance should be attached to the indicated C at $\rm max$ at 0.85 $\rm h/d_F$ being higher than for 1.41 $\rm h/d_F$; additional data

a Reference 2, p 4:10

would be required to establish the absolute values.

Drag-Power Off:

Induced drag is usually reduced in ground effect and for the values of $\frac{\partial C_{Di}}{\partial C_{L}}$ (in ground effect) $\frac{\partial C_{Di}}{\partial C_{L}}$ (out of ground effect)

should be 0.85 and 0.80 for 1.41 and 0.85 h/d_F . The actual reduction in $C_{\rm Di}$ is considerably more (50-80%). This may be due to tunnel effects and to the strut tare corrections being large relative to the airplane drag coefficients.

Pitching Moments and Tail Downwash - Power Off:

Tail downwash was higher at the lower $h/d_{\overline{F}}$ values (see Table III).

TABLE III (POWER OFF)
TAIL DOWNWASH RESULTS AS A FUNCTION OF GROUND PROXIMITY

h/d _F	Downwash Angle					
	at a = 0° (deg.)	at a = 8° (deg.)				
2.98	1*	_	-			
1.41	2	6				
0.85	3	6				

* estimated

This is not the normal trend as downwash is normally expected to be reduced significantly in the plane of the tail while in ground effect. $^{\rm b}$ Previous test experience in the 40 x 80 foot tunnel in-

Reference 2, p 2:66

b Reference 2, p 9:44

dicates that ground effect test results do not always agree with theory.

For this configuration the proximity to the ground of the large fuselage may be the overriding factor affecting downwash results.

B. FAN POWERED AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE

Aircraft Fower-On Characteristics:

The power-on, in ground-effect data obtained during this phase of testing are shown in coefficient form ($^{\rm H}_{\rm L}$, $^{\rm H}_{\rm D}$, and $^{\rm H}_{\rm M}$) as a function of $^{\rm V}_{\rm P}/^{\rm V}_{\rm tip}$, α and β in Figures 10 to 22.

In general there are two dominant factors which cause the ground effect performance to be different:

- 1. The fan is throttled severly at low β settings resulting in completely different throttling characteristics as a function of exit louver angle.
- Basic aircraft characteristics are changed due to modified
 circulation patterns.

The first factor is predominant at low velocity ratio (low tunnel speeds) since most of the momentum changes in the system are direct contributions from the fan.

The second factor is predominant at higher velocity ratios (high tunnel speeds), for the following reasons: the momentum changes across the fan become a lesser part of the total system changes, and the fan tends to approach the out-of-ground-effect performance (Figures 23a to 23c) as velocity ratio is increased.

There was a third factor present during this particular test which would not be a problem in a flight installation. The exit louver linkage system developed excessive play and effectively deflected the fan efflux by a lesser angle than indicated. This did not apply to $\beta=0^\circ$ data but resulted in higher drag and lift readings at $\beta=20^\circ$, 35° and 40° (see Section II for details).

The above factors have to be considered when comparing aircraft characteristics in and out of ground effect. The following comparisons are based on the tail in the high position, $\delta_f=30^\circ$ data obtained during this phase of testing and comparable data as reported in Volume 2.

Lift - Power On:

Lift variations at α = 0° as a function of h/d_F, v_P/v_{tip} and β are shown in Figures 24a to 24c where lift is presented as a ratio of lift coefficient, H_{1} , at any given condition to the lift coefficient, H_{Looo} , at $\beta = 0^{\circ}$, $V_{p} = 0$ and at $h/d_{p} = 2.98$. The lift deficiency at low velocity ratio and $\beta = 0^{\circ}$ and 20° is related to the fan flow deficiency for same conditions (see Figure 23a and 23b). Increasing velocity ratio brings the lift for the three different $h/d_{\rm p}$ values and $\beta = 0$ ° closer together since the fan flow deficiency is decreased with velocity ratio and the positive ground effect on the wing is sufficient to offset it. At β = 20° the flow deficiency is less and as velocity ratio increases the positive ground effect becomes the predominant factor and the result is an increase in lift. At $\beta = 35^{\circ}$, at the lowest velocity ratios tested, flow and lift are essentially the same for 2.98 and 0.85 $h/d_{\rm p}$. This does not mean that the fan operation was identical, actually the fan was throttled somewhat at $h/d_F = 0.85$ but the exit louver looseness offset this effect. At

Comparisons are made using data obtained at \approx 1700 rpm where H Looo is 0.311. h/d = 2.98 is taken as equivalent to zero ground effect.

higher velocity ratios and $\beta=35^\circ$ the lift in ground effect was higher than could be attributed to 2° β error and indicates a positive ground effect.

The preceeding discussion was limited to lift values with $\alpha=0^{\circ}.$ The maximum lift ratio values obtained where Δ $C_{L}/\Delta\alpha=0$ are shown in Figures 25a to 25c and have similar characteristics to those in Figures 24a to 24c indicating that the ground effect phenomena are not a function of angle of attack.

Drag - Power On:

Drag ratios as a function of β , V_p/V_{tip} and h/d_F at $\alpha=0^\circ$ are shown in Figures 26a to 26c. All the drag values are presented as a ratio of the drag coefficient, H_D , at any condition to the drag coefficient, H_D ref, at $\beta=0^\circ$, $V_p/V_{tip}=0.20$ and $h/d_F=2.98$ (H_D ref = 0.178); positive values of the ratio indicate drag and negative values thrust. This reference point was arbitrarily chosen for convenience. The drag ratio at $\beta=0^\circ$ behaves similarily to the flow ratio. This is as expected since at $\beta=0^\circ$ there is a negligible amount of thrust from the fan and decreasing fan flow causes a proportional decrease in ram drag. At $\beta=20^\circ$ and 35° drag increases (thrust decreases) as the h/d_F value is reduced. This is caused by the lower fan flow (less net thrust) and the lower flow turning angle due to exit louver looseness.

Pitching Moments - Power On:

Pitching moments ratios as a function of β , V_p/V_{tip} and h/d_F are shown in Figures 27a to 27c. All of the moment values are presented as a ratio of pitching moment coefficient, H_M , at any condition to the moment coefficient, H_M ref, at $\beta=0^\circ$, $V_p/V_{tip}=0.20$ and $h/d_F=2.98$ ($H_{M\ ref}=0.041$). This reference point was arbitrarily chosen for convenience. Pitching moments in ground effect are generally lower at low V_p/V_{tip} due to fan flow reduction.

a H_D and H_M at $V_p/V_{tip} = 0$ are zero for $\beta = 0^\circ$.

Some understanding is gained from fuselage static pressure data, Figure 28a to 28h, which show a definite decrease in pitch up moment (actually becoming a pitch down moment) contribution from the underside of the fuselage at 0.074 $\rm V_p/\rm V_{tip}$. For example, in Figure 28a the pressure coefficient aft of the fan produces no pitch up moment contribution at $\rm h/d_F=0.85$ while the pressure coefficient forward of the fan becomes more negative causing a pitch down moment.

At high velocity ratios another phenomenon takes over causing a pitching moment increase in ground effect, especially at $h/d_F=1.41$. Fuselage underside static pressure data does not show this appreciable increase in pitch up moments; change in tail downwash in and out of ground effect is the predominant cause. At $\alpha=0^\circ$, $\delta_f=30^\circ$, $V_P/V_{tip}=0.25$ the downwash, obtained from comparison of tail on with tail off data, is as shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV (POWER ON)
TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE AS A FUNCTION OF GROUND PROXIMITY

	Downwa	sh Angle
h/d _F	at $\beta = 0^{\circ}$ (deg.)	at β = 35° (deg.)
2.98	0.5	
	2.5	0
1.41	5.0	4.5
0.85	3.0	3.5

Using the results at β = 35° and 0.25 V_P/V_{tip} from Figure 26c, the H_M at 2.98 h/d_F is 1.67 $(H_{M\ ref})$ = 1.67 (0.041) = 0.068. At h/d_F of 1.41, H_M = 2.36 $(H_{M\ ref})$ = 2.36 (0.041) = 0.097. The difference

is Δ H_M = 0.029 and converting^a to C_M units gives:

$$\Delta C_{M} = \frac{0.4274 (0.029)}{(V_{p}/V_{tip})^{2}} = 0.198$$

This is equivalent to $\approx 6.0^{\circ}$ tail downwash change while $\approx 4.5^{\circ}$ were measured by an independent method of comparing tail on and tail off data. Exact comparison is difficult since the fan flow and exit louver turning angle are not identical and the pitching moment data are subject to scatter, however, it can be concluded that the pitching moment reduction in ground effect at low velocity ratio is mainly due to fan flow reduction and a re-distribution of static pressures on the fuselage underside, while at high velocity ratios the increase is due to increase in tail downwash angle.

Pitch Trim Requirements During Transition - Power On:

Maximum pitch trim requirements for this configuration will have to be based on the out of ground effect results. The maximum trim requirement out of ground effect occurs at less than 50 knots (V_p/V_{tip}) of 0.117 at $N_F = 100\%$. The pitching moments in ground effect are lower at velocity ratios below 0.117, and pitch control sufficient for trimming out of ground effect will be sufficient for in ground effect trim. There will be some longitudinal trim change when entering the ground effect, the magnitude and direction depending on flight speed (velocity ratio). It is possible that by changing the center of gravity to fan center location, a condition could exist where the in-ground-effect pitch trim requirements would be larger, each configuration considered should be evaluated to determine the trim requirements accurately.

a Volume 2, Table 7

b Volume 2, Appendix B

Static Longitudinal Stability and Tail Downwash - Power On: Tail downwash results as a function of α , β and V_p/V_{tip} are shown in Figure 29a to 29f. The results were obtained by comparison of pitching moment data with the tail on (Figure 30a to 30h) and off (Figure 31a to 31f) and the previously determined relationship of

(Figure 31a to 31f) and the previously determined relationship of Δ C_M versus i_t. The moment data are susceptible to error and non-repeatability and a variation of \pm 2° in the downwash data is possible, however, the data show a trend toward a higher downwash as the height above ground is decreased; compare Figure 41, Volume 2 with Figure 29a and 29c. The same trend of increased downwash with

decreased $h/d_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize F}}}$ was observed for the power off operation.

Longitudinal static stability margin increased at lower ground heights as shown in Figure 32a and 32b. This is caused mainly by the reduction in the de-stabilizing moment attributed to the fuselage, (tail off moment data are shown in Figure 31a to 31f). Power on stability with $\beta=0^\circ$ was considerably higher than the comparable power off value. At higher β settings the 2.98 and 1.41 h/d_F stability was reduced while 0.85 h/d_F stability increased above the power off value. The stability results are obtained from the average value of Δ C_M/ Δ C_L between $\alpha=-4^\circ$ and +10° (for h/d_F = 0.85 the lower limit was restricted to $\alpha=0^\circ$). The stability values were very sensitive to the range of α over which the value of Δ C_M/ Δ C_L was obtained because there was considerable scatter in the data.

Short Take-off Performance:

Short take-off performance is essentially as reported in Volume 2. Additional lift was found to be available in the velocity ratio and exit louver ranges where rotation is initiated (V_p/V_{tip}) from 0.10 to 0.14 and β = 35°, see Figures 24c and 25c). This would allow a choice

of either:

- 1. Higher initial rate of rotation and a shorter horizontal distance for rotation (X_2) .
- 2. Lower air speed at completion of ground run, and a shorter ground run distance (X_1) .

The higher lift advantage, however, is offset by the lower thrust available in ground effect (see Figures 26b to 26c). This result supports the conclusion that part of the lift increase can be explained by the exit louver looseness resulting in higher lift readings at high indicated exit louver angles. Further, the higher lift is applicable only during the relatively short time when aircraft is close to the ground.

Using the ground effect data the improvement in take-off distance would be at most 50 feet relative to the results in Volume 2. The results in Volume 2 should be used since a change would be based on data with lower accuracy. In order to further refine the STOL analysis for optimum flight path and techniques, it would be necessary to have an understanding of the aircraft control response and also a suitable computer program to handle extensive trial solutions.

C. FAN AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE

Fan Flow and Pressure Coefficient:

The fan flow coefficient ratio is plotted as a function of velocity ratio for the three heights (see Figures 23a to 23c), and three exit louver settings (ϕ_{000} is defined as the flow coefficient at $V_p=0$, $\beta=0^{\circ}$, and $h/d_F=2.98$).

Flow was reduced at $\beta=0\,^\circ$ and low velocity ratio because of proximity of the ground by a maximum of 27% at 0.85 h/d and 0.05 V_p/V_{tip} . At higher velocity ratios, the flow increased slightly above the h/d = 2.98 value for the h/d = 1.41 case. This may be caused by data scatter or a static pressure depression at the fan exit. The $\beta=20\,^\circ$ data are similar to $\beta=0\,^\circ$ results, however, the flow was not affected as much by ground proximity. The $\beta=35\,^\circ$ flow in ground effect was actually higher throughout which is again most likely β inaccuracy caused by the excessive tolerance in the exit louver system (at $\approx 35\,^\circ$ β , a change of 1° β causes a change of 2% in flow coefficient).

It is significant that the flow coefficient at $V_P/V_{tip}=0.075$ for $h/d_F=0.85$ is slightly larger for $\beta=35^\circ$ than for $\beta=0^\circ$. This indicates that the ground presence is a more severe throttling influence than 35° of exit louver turning.

In addition to flow changes the pressure coefficient exhibited a trend not noted during static throttling at Evendale (see Figure 33a to 33f). The overall picture shows that during throttling with the exit louvers or the throttle plate the hub performance indicated by the pressure coefficient ($^{y}_{10.6}$) deteriorated only slightly; however, when throttling with the ground, the hub is essentially stalled at $h/d_{\rm F}^{}$ = 0.85 and low velocity ratios, but the tip performance is slightly improved. This difference can be explained by examining the geometry of the two cases. Figure 34 shows probable flow conditions at the fan discharge for the configurations tested. static build-up at the center of the fan in the vicinity of the hub (resulting from stagnation and the pressure gradient required to turn the flow) causes the hub region to stall, or nearly so. At 0.05 $\rm V_p/\rm V_{tip}$ and β = 0° two points at approximately the same fan speed and total lift were taken consecutively; while both of them indicated the same flow coefficient the pressure coefficient for one

point was 33% higher and the resulting calculated lift was different by $\approx 10\%$ (see Figure 38). Either exit louver vectoring or high crossflow velocity restore original out-of-ground-effect fan performance. It has been pointed out that at low velocity ratios and low ground height, the flow coefficients are within 3% for $\beta=0^\circ$ and 35°; however, the pressure coefficient profile is quite different for the respective louver position. (Compare Figure 33d with 33f).

The very rapid decrease in flow coefficient, and lift at $\beta=0^{\circ}$, between $V_p/V_{tip}=0.075$ and 0.050 is an indication of fan stall (Figures 23a and 38). Some additional indications of stall were the high stator stresses and the large variation in rotor discharge pressure coefficient recorded under these conditions. (Fan speed variation observed under the same conditions of V_p/V_{tip} and β is not by itself an indication of discontinuous fan performance as the engine reingestion present could account for it.)

Scale Model Ground Effect Test:

In order to investigate ground effects further, a low speed 26 inch scale model fan was tested in the presence of a ground plane at $h/d_F=0.81$. The flow decrease and pressure coefficient distribution in ground effect were similar to results obtained with full scale hardware at Ames, but the magnitude of change was not as pronounced. The flow reduction was 13% at $h/d_F=0.81$ as compared with 27% for the full scale fan tested at the slightly higher h/d_F value of 0.85. The pressure coefficient distribution is shown in Figures 35a and 35b for $\beta=0^\circ$ and $h/d_F\sim\infty$ and 0.81 cases. For comparison see full scale results, Figures 33a and 33d.

A scale model test with a shallow inlet (wing installation) was conducted for comparison. The loss in flow was 10.5% and the pressure

coefficient profiles were affected less by the ground proximity than in the fuselage installation (see Figures 35c and 35d). The explanation for this difference is as follows. In the fan-in-fuselage configuration air accelerates over the bulletnose causing a low hub static pressure. The additional hub back pressure from the ground proximity causes the hub to stall in the full scale fan. In the scale model there was no evidence of stall but the performance was significantly reduced at the hub. On the other hand, the level of hub inlet static pressure was measured to be higher in the full scale wing installation than in the fuselage installation, (a result also predicted by flux plots). This reduces the hub static pressure ratio the rotor must pump against and correspondingly in proximity of the ground, the scale model fan-in-wing showed less flow reduction.

The large difference in performance between the full scale and scale model hardware in ground effect could be the result of:

- 1. Better internal aerodynamics of the scale model fan because of cleaner blades, smoother bulletnose and bellmouth surfaces and closer clearances.
- 2. Differences in the "effective" h/d_F values between scale model and full scale tests. (For example, because of the J85 engine position),
- Scale model results, for the fan-in-fuselage configuration, are based on internal measurements, not thrust readings.

In any event the scale model data show the correct trends, although, they are not representative enough to predict the magnitude of ground

a Reference 15

effects on full scale hardware.

Fan Power Absorption in Ground Effect:

Fan power absorption in ground effect was of interest, however most of the data in ground effect were obtained at ≈ 1700 rpm, and all of the data that exhibited lift deterioration were obtained with engine reingestion also present. The resulting randomly varying engine discharge conditions prevented a reasonable power estimate. Scale model data obtained at Evendale show that power absorption at constant fan speed drops in ground effect.

If fan speed is allowed to increase without restriction, then some of the lift lost because of ground effect can be recovered. This implies a nearly constant fan efficiency independent of fan throttling. As noted before the model data did not show the severe throttling at the hub which was evidenced on the full scale vehicle at 0.85 h/d $_{\rm F}$, $\beta=0^{\rm O}$ and low velocity ratios. Because of this the model results in ground effect are optimistic. Table V shows the model results as a function of h/d $_{\rm F}$ for two configurations tested, and some full scale data for comparison. The discrepancy between the load cell, and the calculated thrust values for the fanin-wing configuration (Table V) could be caused by some underside wing suction not accounted for in the thrust calculations.

Fan Thrust:

Fan thrust level and variations in thrust can be represented by the non-dimensional coefficients Φ and Ψ . Essentially Φ is proportional to weight flow while Ψ is proportional to jet velocity squared. The general thrust equation is $F = \rho \ A \ C_Z \ (V_{jet}) + A_{jet} \ (P_{s jet} - P_{amb})$. For all previous X353-5 testing the second term (plug thrust) was assumed to be so small to be negligible, as the discharge static

TABLE V MODEL AND FULL SCALE THRUST RATIO COMPARISON ($\beta = 0^{\circ}$)

		Consta Thrust		Speed, F/F _∞			Consta Thrust			
$h/d_F =$	1.41	1.25	1.00	0.85	0.81	1.41	1.25	1.00	0.85	0.81
Fuselage (Scale Model)	æ	-	-	**	0.88	=	-	4 mars	esc.	0.94
Fuselage (Full Scale)	0.94*	-	-	0.67*	au-	<u></u>		*	-	-
Wing (Scale Model)	-	0.97	0.96	100	0.92	SE.	1.0	1.0	La .	0.97
Wing (Scale Model)	0.97*	0.94*	0.91*	0.90*	0.89*					

*Load Cell Measurements

pressure was nearly equal to ambient pressure, and the fan thrust was equal to the momentum thrust term. The fan flow reduction experienced during the ground effect testing is caused by the increase of back pressure $(P_s)_{jet}$ and the plug thrust therefore becomes significant. Using non-dimensional coefficients, a general expression for fan thrust under any condition is arrived at:

$$F = \rho A C_Z V_{jet} + A_{jet} (P_{s jet} - P_{s amb})$$

For this Fan

$$A = A_{jet}$$
 and dividing by $\rho A (V_{tip})^2$ gives,

$$F/\rho A (V_{tip})^2 = C_Z/V_{tip} V_{jet}/V_{tip} + P_{s jet} P_{amb} \rho (V_{tip})^2$$

By definition, $C_Z/V_{tip} = \Phi$ and for incompressible flow,

$$\frac{\Psi}{t} = \frac{P_{t \text{ jet}} - P_{amb}}{\rho/2 (V_{tip})^2}$$

By definition, $P_{t \text{ jet}} - P_{s \text{ jet}} = \rho/2 (V_{\text{jet}})^2$ dividing by $1/2 \rho (V_{\text{tip}})^2$ gives,

In terms of the thrust coefficient,

$$F/\rho \ A \ (V_{tip})^2 = H_T = \phi \sqrt{\Psi_{t jet} - \Psi_{s jet}} + \frac{\Psi_{s jet}}{2}$$

For incompressible flow, $C_Z = V_{jet}$,

$$\Psi_{\text{t jet}} - \Psi_{\text{s jet}} = V_{\text{jet}}/V_{\text{tip}} = C_{\text{Z}}/V_{\text{tip}} = \Phi$$
 $\Psi_{\text{t jet}} - \Psi_{\text{s jet}} = \Phi^{3}$

and,

$$H_{T} = \Phi^{2} + \frac{\Psi_{t \text{ jet}} - \Phi^{2}}{2} = \frac{\Phi^{2} + \Psi_{t \text{ jet}}}{2}$$

where Φ is $\Phi_{10.3}$ and Ψ_{t} jet is Ψ_{11}

Using this expression and the fan-in-fuselage throttling characteristics obtained during Evendale static tests a , Figure 36 is obtained. Two solutions are used; one used the measured $^{\Psi}_{11}$ (stator discharge), the other the measured $^{\Psi}_{10.6}$ (rotor discharge) and assumes a constant stator loss coefficient ($^{\Psi}_{11} = 0.85 \ ^{\Psi}_{10.6}$). The absolute value of $^{H}_{T}$ obtained either way is not the same as obtained from force measurements since they do not include the exit louver losses, discharge effective area reduction, nozzle losses, effects of compressibility nor the turbine flow contribution to thrust.

The relative thrust decrease as a function of flow coefficient decrease due to throttling shown in Figure 37 is a more accurate representation since the effects described above tend to cancel out in a comparison. Using the relationships in Figure 37 and the flow coefficient characteristics measured in the wind tunnel in ground effect, the thrust (lift) loss can be estimated. This together with actual measured lift loss is shown in Figure 38 for the $\beta=0^{\circ}$, $h/d_F=0.85$ configuration. The explanation for the discrepancy between measured and calculated results cannot be definitely given without a more complete knowledge of fan internal characteristics when in ground effect (to include stator exit pressure measurements) together with a more complete static pressure survey of the aircraft.

Possible Sources of Discrepancy between Measured and Calculated Lift Loss:

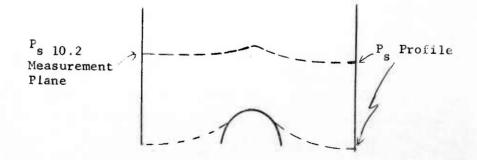
Any one or all of the following conditions could contribute to the discrepancy between measured and calculated results:

1. The fan throttling characteristics Ψ vs. Φ are different in ground effect from results obtained at Evendale using the exit throttling system: The pressure coefficient, $\Psi_{10.6}$, was lower in the hub region for the ground effect case. The average value of $\Psi_{10.6}$ measured at Ames at 0.85 h/d_F, however, did not show

a Reference 11

any significant difference from the Evendale annular throttling plate results except at 0.05 velocity ratio. There are also considerable data obtained during scale model testing in Evendale which show the same characteristics.

- 2. There was hub stall at Ames when in ground effect: the stall evidence consisted of the very low and variable rotor discharge pressure near the hub. No direct indication of fan stall is available as the engine reingestion problem was present at the same time and the variations in fan speed and thrust can be attributed to that phenomenon without actually having had a stall problem. When stall is present the normal flow and pressure characteristics are discontinuous and pressure data obtained are questionable.
- 3. Indicated flow measurements are higher than actual: the flow coefficient, Φ, is obtained from eight wall static measurements approximately half way up in the deep inlet. If the low flow condition in the hub area, as evidenced by the low pressure coefficient measured at the fan rotor discharge, was reflected up stream, then the wall statics will indicate flow measurements higher than actual (a qualitative model is sketched below):



The magnitude of this error is small as the pressure measurement station is $\approx d_F^{}/2$ above the rotor face and the pressure disturbance should be small that far up stream.

- 4. There is a more negative static pressure level on the underside of fuselage for the low h/d_F cases: within the limits of the sparse instrumentation this is not suspected. If anything, a less negative static pressure level on the underside of the fuselage is indicated for the lower h/d_F values. See Figure 28a to 28h.
- 5. Some of the lift loss is due to a change in pressure distribution on the wings: at a velocity ratio of 0.075 with $\alpha=0^{\circ}$ the total wing lift is about 9% of the total measured lift ($^{\circ}_{L}$ power off at $\alpha=0^{\circ}$ is 0.4 and interaction lift measured previously is 0.2). If all the interaction lift were lost in ground effect it would account for 3% of the lift discrepancy. If all the wing lift including interaction lift were lost, this together with the measured fan flow reduction would account for 80% of the lift loss measured at 0.075 $^{\circ}_{P}$ / $^{\circ}_{tip}$ and $\beta=0^{\circ}_{\cdot}$. There were no static pressure measurement on the wings during this phase of test and no conclusive proof can be offered. It may be possible that some lift loss was present (like the disappearance of interaction lift), however, it is very unlikely that all wing lift was lost at low velocity ratios.
- 6. The fan efflux flow was not axial: in scale model tests at 0.81 h/d_F , flow angles of 15° from axial were measured in the fan discharge. This would decrease the vertical momentum by the cosine of the angle or 3.4%. The angles were measured at a distance of 3 inches below the stator discharge (h/d_F = 0.12); the angle leaving the stators is necessarily less than 15°, therefore, this effect is probably very small.

7. The assumption that the combined effect of exit louver losses, effective area changes and turbine to fan thrust ratio changes is the same in and out of ground effect is invalid: this may be true to some extent, however, none of these can be identified and evaluated separately.

In summary, it is apparent that the internal fan performance characteristics do not fully account for the change in measured lift in ground effect. It is believed that the two reasons for this are the lack of stage performance measurement \(\mathbb{Y}_{11} \) performance estimates in ground effect are based on rotor discharge conditions and stator losses obtained under considerably different operating conditions) and a rotor stall condition with the inherent fluctuation of fan speed and internal pressures.

Engine Hot Air Reingestion and Ground Temperature:

Aircraft geometry is shown in Figures 2, 4 and 39. It can be seen that the engine is located at a very unfavorable position as far as hot air reingestion is concerned. The levels of reingestion are shown in Figure 40a to 43 for 1.41 and 0.85 h/d_F . At the lower height the engine was shielded (see Figure 4) and the results are not directly comparable with the 1.41 h/d_F results.

The maximum engine inlet temperature rise above ambient was 65°F and 45°F at h/d of 0.85 and 1.41 and occurred at low velocity ratios and β = 0°. All of the reingestion data were obtained at \approx 1700 rpm on the fan and \approx 950°F EGT. Assuming a constant value of $\frac{T_{inlet}-T_{amb}}{EGT-T_{amb}}$ the maximum inlet temperature rise is equivalent

to 93°F and 64°F respectively at 1250°F EGT corresponding to J85-5 military rating.

In general the following reduced reingestion:

- increasing crossflow velocity
- increasing exit louver angle
- increasing angle of attack (for low exit louver position only).

The first two phenomena are obvious; the last was caused by angle of attack increases raising the engine inlet higher above the . ground and removing it from the hottest part of the flow. However, at high louver positions, angle of attack increases, which increase the fan slipstream angle relative to the ground, caused reingestion to be more severe or, at best, unchanged.

The problems due to reingestion are twofold:

- 1. Loss in engine power and its effect on fan lift (Figure 44).
- 2. Unsteady fan speed making hover control difficult (fan speed variations were of the order of \pm 40 rpm at 1700 rpm and constant engine throttle setting during the readings with severe reingestion. This is equivalent to over \pm 5% in lift variation).

It is significant that no fan inlet reingestion was present even at the low ground height.

Temperature measurements were taken on the ground underneath the aircraft with a few thermocouples supplemented by many maximum reading thermometers. The thermocouple layout is shown in Figure 45 and results are shown in Figures 46a to 46e. The ground area

affected by hot gas flow extends over a considerable distance ahead and to the side of the fan.

No hot spots were found on the floor; maximum temperatures noted at 1700 rpm and 950 °F EGT were around 160 °F above ambient. This is equivalent to ≈ 215 °F above ambient when extrapolated to 1250 °F EGT using the parameter $\frac{T_{\ell} - T_{amb}}{EGT - T_{amb}} = constant.$ Temperature

above the ground directly in the turbine slipstream was not measured, but thermocouples plugs located near the engine and rated at 600°F were charred; more data on this aspect of the environment is anticipated from the forthcoming fan-in-wing wind tunnel program

The conclusions that can be drawn from reingestion results are:

- Engine inlets should be carefully located to prevent hot gas reingestion not only to minimize lift loss but also to prevent random lift variations and engine stall.
- Ground surface temperatures will be moderate but objects above the ground (tires) and in the turbine slipstream may require shielding.

D. FAN MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE

Exit Louver Closure Transient:

Exit louvers were closed to 65° at \approx 1300 rpm. At this condition the fan was shut down and the louvers closed all the way. It is estimated that the fan passed through 900 rpm with the louvers closed completely. There were no mechanical problems encountered during louver closure.

Rotor Vibratory Stresses:

In the 1750 rpm speed region where the majority of the ground effect testing was performed, there was little change in rotor vibratory stresses. At speeds over 2200 rpm and where the fan was throttled as a result of the $h/d_F=0.85$ ground height, the rotor blade vibratory stresses, primarily the cosine 20 mode, were effected. Since the fan throttling and hub stall were reduced by either closing the exit louvers or increasing the tunnel velocity, the rotor stresses correspondingly decreased; this effect is shown in Figure 47. Increasing the tunnel velocity to 40 knots or closing the exit louvers to 20° reduced the blade stress to the normal levels previously measured for a 2.98 h/d_F ground height. The 1.41 h/d_F ground height produced no changes in rotor blade stress at 2250 rpm as shown by the $\beta=0$ ° point in Figure 47.

Ground height had very little effect on the blade first flexural mode in the 1850 rpm speed region. 1850 rpm is the highest speed at which the first flexural mode is in resonance with a per revolution type of excitation.

A more complete study of the cosine 2θ mode stress as a function of crossflow velocity, exit louver angle, and acceleration or deceleration rates was made during this series of Ames tests. This study was made by accelerating the fan from 1200 to 2250 rpm at several different rates with 0°, 20°, 35° and 40° exit louver angles at 20, 40 and 60 knots tunnel velocity. The ground height was $h/d_F = 0.85$. The results of this study are shown in Figures 48, 49 and 50. In general, the faster the acceleration, the lower the cosine 2θ peak stress, however, two very fast accelerations, over 450 rpm/sec. 2 , indicate that there is a maximum acceleration rate above which the stress begins to increase. For decelerations, the faster the deceleration, the higher the peak stress. This de-

celeration trend is not the same as the one found in Evendale tests a with the fan-in-wing configuration where the peak stress was highest for an average deceleration rate of 240 rpm/sec. a (i.e., for higher or lower deceleration rates the cosine 20 peak stress was lower).

The cosine 2θ stress has been plotted in Figures 51 and 52 as a function of tunnel velocity and exit louver angle for instantaneous deceleration rates of 50 and 350 rpm/sec. Extrapolating the 350 rpm/sec. deceleration rate, $\beta = 40^{\circ}$ data to 120 knots produces a stress of 22,000 psi, S.A. for this inlet and fan configuration. Peak cosine 2θ stress data obtained at 2.98 h/d_F in previous tests are plotted in Figure 53; these stresses are higher than those found during the ground effect test for approximately the same deceleration rate. The lower stresses experienced during the ground effect tests are attributed to a change in the torque band design which appears to have more damping in this mode of vibration.

The effect of hub stall at $\beta=0^{\circ}$ and low tunnel velocity can also be seen in Figure 47. At 20 knots the stress is higher than at 60 knots. With no ground effect, the stress increased as the tunnel velocity was increased, as can be seen in Figure 53.

Torque Band Stresses:

The new torque band design performed satisfactorily during this test. No cracks nor indications of imminent failure were found in the torque bands after the completion of the test.

Mechanically the new two piece seal and torque band behaved as expected. The torque band temperatures and the vibratory stresses resulting from the cosine $n\theta$ modes were lower. The torque band temperatures were reduced by $170\,^{\circ}F$ at design rpm. The seal

a Reference 15, Section IV

temperatures were nearly as high as before but in the new design the seal does not carry the torque transmitting loads. The lower torque band temperatures, Figure 54, produces two beneficial effects. The steady state stresses in the torque band are lower which then permits more allowable vibratory stress, and the fatigue strength of the material at lower temperature is higher which also permits more allowable vibratory stress.

In the two piece design the torque band forward and aft edges are closer to the bucket carrier assembly making the torque band less sensitive to the bending stress of the $n\theta$ modes as shown in Figure 55.

Stator Vane Stresses as a Function of Fan Height:

The throttling of the fan and hub stall at a ground height of $0.85~\text{h/d}_\text{F}$ and for low tunnel velocities and with open louvers produced high stator vane stresses as shown in Figure 56. As the louvers were closed or the tunnel velocity was increased, the fan moved to a more unthrottled condition and the stator vane stresses decreased.

The stress, plotted in Figure 56 is for one vane which appears to be in resonance with the 36 rotor blades at 2320 rpm. This resonance is the torsional mode and it is the only resonance for this vane in the speed range above 1700 rpm that is sensitive to fan throttling. As the fan was accelerated through 2050 rpm with low tunnel velocity and open louvers this vane stress peaked at 20,000 psi, S.A. for less than half a second in the second flexural mode. A third vane whose stress also increases with fan throttling does not appear to be influenced by any particular resonance.

The second flexural mode responds to two slightly different exciting frequencies. When the stator vane sections on each side of the rear

frame support are vibrating in phase with one another, the second flexural mode frequency is slightly higher than when these vane sections are vibrating $180\,^\circ$ out of phase with one another, this accounts for the wide variation in vane to vane stress noted in the testing.

vane sections in phase vane sections out of phase

resonance speed 2000 to 2080 rpm 1830 to 1950 rpm

After the airplane was removed from the wind tunnel, a stator vibration mode check was made showing the second flexural mode to respond to the 36 per rev blade passing frequency as follows:

Section VI HARDWARE INSPECTION RESULTS

VI. HARDWARE INSPECTION RESULTS

A visual inspection of the vehicle was conducted after the ground effect test, with the following noted:

1. Rear Frame and Exit Louvers:

Excessive pin wear was noted on several louvers due to insufficient engagement into the lever arm. All of the pins from both fans were removed and will be reworked to eliminate the tolerance between lever arm and pin and to increase depth of penetration.

2. J85 Engine and Fan Rotor:

The inspection after test showed considerable engine damage and indicated that a small part (combustion liner igniter eyelet) had passed through the engine and the fan turbine. Subsequent investigation of the fan turbine showed no evidence of any damage (this is similar to the experience with Fan 001 which passed a J85-3 second stage turbine baffle with negligible fan turbine damage). The engine damage was, however, quite extensive and will require considerable parts replacement.

The engine turbine was inspected by removing half of the turbine casing prior to the last 17 hour wind tunnel test and, therefore, the engine damage occurred during this final test period. It is very probable that re-installation of the igniter plug at this inspection damaged the eyelet where it passes into the liner resulting ultimately in failure of this part. This is not expected to be a repeatable problem.

SLIP RING COOLING

During previous X353-5 tests cooling air was provided to the strain gage slip ring. In this phase of testing this air was turned off for 35 minutes while the fan was operating at 1700 rpm. There was no in-

increase in slip ring bearing or fan bearing temperatures, however slip ring air temperature increased from 140°F to 210°F. There was no noticeable "noise" increase in the stress signals and the inspection of the slip ring after the test indicated normal brush wear. In view of these results it is believed feasible to operate the slip ring without cooling air for short periods (1/2 hour) in a flight test aircraft. Additional tests at higher fan speeds will be conducted in a later program.

Section VII RECOMMENDATIONS

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The nature of the work under contract DA 44-177-TC-584 is such that specific individual recommendations are made in the regular and continuing working relationships between the contractor, TRECOM and NASA-Ames. Such recommendations are usually presented in correspondence and in the bi-monthly technical progress reports and are not restated here. Also, in the body of this report, individual technical recommendations are incorporated in the technical discussions of which they are appropriately an inseparable part.

The intent of this part of the report is to summarize the major program recommendations relating to the continuation of the work. These are:

- A. Complete, as planned, the program for wind tunnel testing of the fan-in-wing configuration, plus the associated inlet development and engineering analysis work as described in the January 4, 1961 contract amendment. This program will cover approximately 75 hours of testing, including inlet performance; fan mechanical performance (steady state and transient); effectiveness of thrust spoiling and vectoring for roll/yaw control; longitudinal and directional stability and static derivatives and trim control requirements; tail downwash; ground effects; and reingestion and circulation patterns.
- B. Conduct wind tunnel scale model tests of a fan-in-wing configuration. Test several wing planforms, flap types, wing positions and fuselage shapes to allow a better understanding of lift, drag, moment and interaction phenomena observed in full scale tests, and to provide design data for fan powered VTOL aircraft.
- C. Conduct full scale static tests of a fan-in-wing configuration to study reingestion patterns and to identify the optimum engine in-

let location.

D. Conduct full scale wind tunnel tests of a simulated Flight Research Vehicle by mid 1962 in order to provide advance data on this configuration for use in the detailed aircraft design. This should include lift, drag, moment and interaction studies; wing closures, stability and static derivatives and trim control requirements; static reingestion and circulation patterns and temperature surveys.

Section VIII
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VIII. REFERENCES

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TABLE A-1 DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS

			Acceleration duc to gravity = 32.2 ft/sac.e	s _t	Horisontel tail grose sras = 50 sq. ft.
•	Velocity of sound at fan inlet, ft/sec.	G.W.	Aircraft grose weight, lbs.	S	Wing grose area = 250 sq, ft.
A _F	Fen exit sres = 17.8 sq. ft.	H _D	Drsg coefficient, D_T/ρ A_ρ , $(V_{tip})^8$ (based on fan q)	T	Temperetura, *S or *F
AR	Wing eepect ratio, be/S _u = 5	HDF	Drag coefficient, F _X /p A _P (V _{tip}) ⁸	v _p	Tunnel or sirplane velocity, Knote
ь	Wing span = 35.36 ft.	H _{DM}	Drsg coefficient, H _{DF} - H _{DS}	v _{tip}	Pan bisde tip epeed = 720 ft/see. or 426.6 knots st 2640 SPH
c	Local wing chord, ft.	HDR	Drag coefficient, D _R /p A _F (V _{tip}) ⁵	V_P/V_E1	Velocity ratio parameter (nondimensional)
ē	Hean wing chord S _w /b = 7.07 ft,	H _{C.W.}		V _{sts11}	Airplanc stall epaed (fan off), Knote
c _D	Drsg coefficient \mathbb{D}/q $S_{\mathbf{u}}$ (based on tunnel q)	HL	Lift coefficient, $L_{\gamma}/\rho A_F (V_{tip})^8$ (based on fsn q)	u	Weight flow, 1bs/sec.
$\mathbf{c}_{\mathtt{Di}}$	Induced dreg coefficient, $C_L^{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	HLF	Lift coefficient, Fy/p AF (Vtip)*	у	Spamwise location from centar line of the aircraft, ft.
CDo	Drag coefficient at zero lift	H _M	Moment coefficient, M_T/ρ A_F $(V_{tip})^2$ 1_t (bseed on fan q)	•	Flow coefficient - C ₂ /V _{tip} (nondimensionel)
C _{De}	Drsg coefficient based on wetted aree	HP	Horsapower	۵	Angle of attack, degress
c.g.	Center of gravity	H _T	Thruet coefficient, F/p A _p (V _{tip}) ³	5	Indicetad exit louver angle, degrees
cr	Lift coefficient, L/q S (based on tunnel q)	h	Haight of the bottom of the fuselsge shove the ground, ft.	$\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbf{v}}$	Effective exit louver turning sngle, degrace
\overline{c}_L	Lift coefficient calculated from wing stetic pressure distribution	1 _t	Tsil incidence angle, dagrass	8	Pressure correction parameter, Fambient/14.696
	$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{c_{L} c}{c} d \left(\frac{\mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{b}/2}\right)$	L	Basic sircraft lift (fan off - holes covered), lbs.	6 f	Wing flsp angla, degrees
c,	Naximum lift coefficient at A C, /ds = 0	Lint	Intersction lift, 1bs.	•	Tail downwach angle, degrees
C _{Lt}	Borizontsl tsil lift coefficient	1 PRC	Fitch reaction control moment arm = 25.5 ft.	Ti _n	Fraction of tunnel velocity head recovered by fen inlat
c _e	Rolling moment coefficient, Roll Force/q b S	L	Total measured lift (fan on), lbs.		(includes atatic lose)
	(bassd on tunnel q)	1 _t	Tsil moment srm = 22 ft.	•	Temperstura correction persmater, Tambient/518.7 Mass denoity, sluge/eu. ft.
C _H	Pitching moment coefficient, M/q S c mac (based on tunnal q)	н	Basic sircraft pitching moment (tail off, power off), ft. lbs.	-	
°.	Wing section lift coefficient	Mg	Pitching moment dua to exit louver vsctoring, ft. lbs.	740	Loss coefficient in per cent of fan inlet veloeity head at the faca of the rotor
c,	Pitching moment coefficient csleulsted from wing static pressure distribution	к _{р. 185}	Pitching moment due to J85 ram dreg	Y	Aircraft yaw angle, or preseure coefficient = $\frac{2}{Y-1}$ $\frac{Y-1}{(V_{tip}/s)^2}$ (nondimensional)
ΔC _H	Change in moment coefficient due to change in tail incidence	Hint	Interaction pitching moment, ft. lbs.		(nondimensional)
c mac	Hesn serodynamic chord $\int_{S_0}^{b/2} \frac{e^2 dy}{S_0} = 7.33 \text{ ft.}$	× ₃₈₅	Pitching moment duc to J85 bleed thrust, ft. lbs.	SUBSCR 1 P	12
mat.	-b/2	H _T	Total measured pitching moment (fan on), ft. lbc.	c	Correctsd
cz	Fan average axisl (or through flow) velocity, ft/sec.	ĸ	Pitching moment due to tail, ft. lbs.	F	Denotes fan
d	Diameter, ft.	NF	Fan spead, RPM or % of deaign = 2640 RPM st 100%	f	Denotes flap or frontsl area
D	Basic sircraft drsg (fsn off-holes covered), lbs.	N _{J85}	Engine spaed, RFH or % of decign = 16,500 RPM at 100%	P	Denotes sirplane
Dint	Interaction drsg, lbs.	P	Pressurs, lbs/sq. in.		Denotes stetic
D _R	Rsm drsg, lbs.	P/P	Fan rotor or fso stage pressure ratio	t	Denotes total or tail
\mathbf{D}_{T}	Total messurad dreg (fan on), lbs.	P _{e.f.}	Local static pressure, lbs/sq. in.	u	Uncorrected
e	Oswald efficiency = 0.8 (sasumed)	Pto	Tunnel total preesure, lbs/sq. in.	٧	Denotae wing or wetted area
F	Total fan thrust, lbs.	Pso	Tunnel static pressure, lbe/sq. in.	10.1; 5.3;	
F _{J85}	Thrust from J85 bleed gae	q	Tunnel dynamic pressure, lbe/sq. ft.	etc.	Denotes measurement plane identification
Fx	Horisontal component of fan thrust, F [sin (s - $\beta_{\rm q}$)] lbs.	RC	Resction control output, cyclee/sec.		
F _y	Vertical component of fan thrust, $F[\cos(\beta_V - s)]$ lbs.	r/r _{fan}	Radius ratio, number of fan radii from fan eenterline		

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AMES TEST RESULTS

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Yaw Angle (Y) - Degrees		,					0					_				—			-				_												
Pitch Moment Coefficient (H)	0 0172	0.0156	0.0156	0.0136	0.0102	0.0087	0.0134	0.0107	9600.0	0.0047	0.0079	0.0082	0.0055	0.0107	0.0117	0.0211	0.0175	0.0205	0.0149	0.0162	0.0169	0.0144	0.0170	0.0175	0.0185	0.0409	9670.0	0.0340	0.0312	0.0289	0.0259	0.0246	0.0261	0.0232	.0242
Dreg Coefficient	0.0600					0.0249	0.0068		0.0216						0.1104			6920	0.0901	0.1048	0.1189	0.1307 0	0.1528	0.1658	0.0820	0.0323 0	-0.0987		0.1136 0	0.1242 0	0.1368 0	0.1481 0	0.1663 0	_	0.1898 0
Lift Coefficient	0.2971	0.3173	0.3343	0.3012	0.2925	0.2913	0.2846	0.2896	0.2840	0.3093	0.3139	0.3186	0.3256	0.3437	0.3492	0.3106	0.3238	0.3418	0.3597	0.3850	0.3939	0.3972	0.4358	0.4358	0.3599	0.3250	0.2905-0	0.3568	0.3852	0.4087	0.4457	0.4621	0.5028	0.5141	0.5250
Velocity Eatto (V /V) p tip	0.109	0.103	0.094	0.081	0.074	0.069	0.076	0.074	0.076	0.070	0.073	0.073		0.074	440.0	0.113	0.111	0.111		0.112		0.112	0.114	24	0.112	0.111	0.111	0.151	0.150	0.149	0.148	0.148			0.148
Barometer In. Hg.	30.12						30.12															30.12				-									
Lift To Drag Eatte	4.969	6.362	7.021	9.375	11.615	11.716	41.912	17.160	13.140	8.394	6.083	4.667	4.400	3.460	3.167	5.351	4.888	4.457	4.000	3.684	3.320	3.045	2.859	2.634	4.401	10.087	-2.952	3.459	3,403	3,303	3.268	3.130	3.033	2.905	2.744
Pitch Moment Coefficient (2)	0.6196	0.6328	0.7580	9968.0	0.8078	0.7822	0.9979	0.8304	0.7060	0.4123	0.6380	0.6612	0.4458	0.8356	0.9041	0.7004	0.5980	0.7087	0.5156	0.5525	0.5765	0.4926	0.5558	0.5724	0.6264	1.4131	1.7104	0.6393	0.5935	0.5566	0.5041	0.4811	0.5101	0.4541	0.4721
Drag Coefficient (_Q 2)	0.7175	0.6773	0.7735	0.7071	0.6650	0.7432	0.1692	0.4358	0.5296	1.0852	1.3852	1.8400	1.9940	2.5933	2.8372	0.6445	0.7554	0.8836	1.0360	1.1934	1.3546	1.4893	1.6680	1.8104	0.9240	3719	-1.1324	0.6487	0.7192	0.7955	0.8873	0.9657	1.0839	1.1573	1.2307
Lift Coefficient (c _L)	3.555	4.299	5.421	6.619	7.713	8.697	7.084	7.469	6.949	9.0991	8.416	8.577	8.764	8.963	8.974	3.439	3.683	3.928	4.134	4.386	4.487	4.525	4.759	4.759	4.057	3.741	3.333	2.234	2.438	2.618	2.890	3.013	3.278	3.352	3.404
Total Pitch Momen (ht.) - Pt. Lbs.	1377	1431	1705	1993	1776	1714	2353	1782	1528	770	1391	1443	897	1899	2065	3638	2972	3589	2459	2723	2848	2347	2820	2905	3180	7750	9716	5819	5323	4919	4353	4092	4365	3765	3925
Total Drag (D _T) - Lbs.	290	280	30.5	274	260	286	101	179	215	381	513	899	720	938	1022	209	089	778	889	1035	1161	1266	1468	1584	825	-202	-825	1082	1178	1282	1408	1515	1678	1778	1878
Total Lift (L_) - Lbs.	1239	1519	1860	2204	2568	2895	2465	2412	2314	2892	2886	2941	3005	3118	3122	2733	2871	3062	3201	3484	3564	3594	3946	3946	3223	2973	2716	3153	3439	3692	4014	4247	4619	4723	9625
Exhaust Ges Temp.	976		917		186	993	951				922			917			913				506	506		901	905		892	917		901				968	
Engine Speed	12,000	12,500	13,400	14,250	14,850	15,100	15,600			15,700		-		15,600	15,500	-		-				15,500						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
Wing Flep Angle (5p) - degrees	98						8															8					_								
Reaction Control Setting (RC) - CPS	OFF						OFF															OFF													
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle (i) - degrees	0						0															0													
Exit Louver Angle (A) - degrees	0						0															0				20	35	0							
Angle of Attack	0						4-	-2	0	2	4	9	20	10	12	7-	-2	0	2	7	9	œ	10	12	0	0	0	7-	-2	0	2	4	9	8	10
.qmal isnout q*	72		73	74		75	75	9/	77		78	79		80		81	82					82	83						84						
Fen Speed (N _P) - RFH	1150	1240	1400	1560	1710	1800	1700	1670	1650	1750		1760	1750	1745	1740	1720	1730	1740	1745	1755		1755		1750	1740	1760	1785	1730	1740	1750	1760	1765			1760
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (p) - Lbs/sq.ft.	1.39	1.41	1.37	1.33			1.39	1.29	1.33	1.27	1.37			1.39		3.17	3.11		3.09	3.17		3.17	3.31		3.17		3.25	5.62							
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knote	50						70									30						30						40							
Aun No.	٣						7															4													
Per Run	-	2	٣	4	2	9	7	2	n	4	2	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1.8	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	56	27	28	29
Foint No Consecutive	1	2	3	4	2	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	56	27	28	59	8	31	32	33	34	35

Yew Angle								0	_												_											_	-		
Pitch Moment Coafficient (H _M)	.000			0.0582	0.0081	0.0299	0.0430	0.0518	0.0508	0.0501	0.0510	0.0498	0.0507	0.0488	9670.0	0.0499	0.0487	0.0452	0.0587	0.0590	0.0584	0.0597	0.0610	0,0609	0.0605	0.0608	0.0597	0.0518	0.0575	0.0557	0.0540	0.0523	0.0501	0.0480	
Drag Coefficient (4)	0 12%7	2000	0.0053		0.0519	0.3002-0.0547		0.2453-0.1167	0.2937-0.0977	-0.0916		0.3404-0.0737	0.3665-0.0602	0.3752-0.0518	-0.0402	0.0245	-0.0046	0.0087	-0.0817	-0.0736	-0.0664	-0.0601	-0.0522	-0.0454	-0.0310	-0.0192	-0.0051	0.0276	-0.0123	-0.0043	-0.0061	-0.0199	0.0304	0.0041	
Lift Coafficiant (H)	0 4107	7,07,0	404.0		0.3184	0.3002	0.2677	0.2653	0.2937	0.3115	0.3265	0.3404	0.3665	0.3752	0.3934	0.4073	0.4144	0.4171	0.2816	0.3113	0.3462	0.3873	0.4207	0.4458	0.4793	0.5144	0.5263	0.5213	0.3555	0.3824	0.4142	0.4451	0.4772	0.5147	
Velocity Ratio (v /v p				7 7 7	9.0.d	770.0	0.079	108	0.110		0.110	0.109	D.110	p.109	0.109	0.109	0.110		0.149	0.148	9.148	0.148	0.149	0.147	0.148	0.149	0.148	0.148	0.150	0.151	0.151		0.152	0.154	
Barometer In, Hg.				ì			31 05	3						30.15																					
Lift To Drag Ratio (LTC/LT)	3.307	26 103	280 5		6.144	-5.493	-1.98/	-2.524	-3.013	-3.411	-3.911	-4.628	-5.924	-7.265	-9.809	-16.63	-89.53	47.86	3.465	4.250	-5.235	-6.473	-8.095	-9.841	-15.50	-26.88	103.2	18.97	-28.94	89.30	69. 29	22.45	15.77	11.72	
Fitch Moment Coefficient (c _M)	0.5780	1.0306	1 1587	1001.1	0.5946	2.1376	1 8683	1.7204	1.7949	1.7717	1.8125	1.7906	1.8017	1.7561	1.7923	1.7832	1.7124	1.5888	1.1365	1.1540	1.1427	1.1613	1.1718	1.2007	1.1797	1.1775	1.1687	1.0117	1.0946	1.0500	1.0067	0.9759	0.9236	0.8623	
Drag Coefficient (_D)	0.8083	0.0346	4586	2000	1.2695	-1.3033	-3.0495	-1.2924	-1.1502	-1.0776	8066	8837	7341	6203	4834	2920	0543	0.1022	5271	4793	4330	3890	3337	2982	2014	1238	0333	0.1794	0783	0270	0.0382	0.1236	0.1863	0.2635	
Lift Coefficient	2.663	2.622	2.322	200	06/-/	7.149	050.0	3.251	3.456	3.666	3.865	4.080	4.338	4.497	4.731	4.845	4.848	4.880	1.816	2.027	2.257	2.508	2.691	2.925	3.112	3.317	3.431	3.394	2.256	2.401	2.573	2.765	2.929	3.078	
Total Pitch Moment (PL) - Pt. Lbs.	5139	0766	11119	1200	1398	5508	10.90	9428	10031	9819	10042	9838	1566	9612	9744	8296	9436	8645	10940	96011	10955	11200	11364	11396	11237	11190	11074	8616	10584	10001	9954	9212	8587	8050	
Total Drag (D_) - Lbe.	1300	216	-480	5	513	-433	-1001	-918	-824	-763	969-	609-	967-	-405	-297	-149	36	158	-570	-506	777-	-388	-315	-262	-131	-25	66	385	61	130	218	335	417	529	•
Total Lift (L_1 - Lbs.	3756	37.50	3277	2006	9887	2613	2323	2552	2764	2913	3071	3221	3446	3549	3710	3749	3874	3875	2566	2862	3185	3563	3849	7607	4387	4675	4834	4663	3206	3400	3629	3899	4100	4369	
Sxhaust Gas Temp.		892				77.6	850	854		858				858		862						871							862				875		
Engine Speed (N)		15.000					14, 350			14,400				14,400							14,350														
Wing Flep Angle - degrees							2							8																					
Reaction Control Secting (RC) - CPS							OFF							OFF																					
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle (i _t) - degrees							0	,						0																					
Exit Louver Angle (A) - degress		20	35		2	3 5	35	3						35															20						
Angle of Attack	0						7-	-2	0	2	7	9	80	01	12	14	16	18	7-	-2	0	2	4	9	œ	10	12	14	7 -	-2	0	2	7	9	
Tunnel Temp.	83						79	65	99		67			89		69		70			7.1				72						73				
baaqs na¶			1780			17.00					1760			1760		1750			1735	1740	1745		1740				1745	1730	1720	1710	1700		1690	1680	
Tunnel Dynamic Freesure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.		5.70	5.62	0,	1.48	1.46	3.13	;	3.19	3.17		3.15	3.17	3.15	3.13		3.19	3.17	5.62			5.66	5.70	5.88	5.62			5.48	5.66	5.64	5.62		5.58	5.66	
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	07			Ş	8		Ş	3						30					9																
on nua							Ľ	_						2										_							-,				
Point No	30	3	32	7 6	33	35	ç -	7 7	n	4	2	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Сопевсистие	9	7			6	0		43	4	5	9	7	00	6	0		2	9	7	2	9	_	80	و	0	7	2	6	4	2	9	7	80	6	

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Yew Angle Tegrece	İ					0								<u> </u>													0									
(^H H)	+	497	0.0463	498	0.0499	273	611	515	513	481	447	410	396	86.6	820	830	773	0727	7 1 3	589	946	114	320	354	624	88		157	173	67	11	03	90	23	16	
Pitch Moment Coefficient		8 0.0497								5 0.0481						-			0					0.0854	0.0779	0.0688	0.0620	0.0857		0.0949	0		0.1106		0.1191	
Drag Coefficient (H)		0.0548	0.0674					0.2167		0.2735	0.2784	0.3042	0.3267	0.0757	0.1008	0.114	0.1327	0.1458			-0.0118	0.0019	0.0232	0.0381	0.0503	0.0809	0.2075	0.0825	-0.0015	-0.0221	0.3406	0.1999	8660.0	0.0776	0.3123	
Lift Coefficient		0.5266	0.5426	0.	0,5878	0	0.6012		0.7929	0.8582	0.8788	0.9132	0.9434	0.4400	0.5938	0.7514	0.8204	0.8541	0.8319	0.8472	0.3456	0.4946	0.6505	0.7169	0.7491	0.7586	0.5943	0.5821	0.4976	0.4232	0.9161	0.8167	0.6786	0.6374	0.7091	
Velocity Matio (V /V)		0.152		0.153	0.151	0.224	0.227	0.226	0.227	0.230	0.222	0.222	0.222	0 227	0.229	0.230		0.227	221	0.218	0.227		228		.223		0.225	0.220	0.222	.221	0.303			0.305		
Barometer In. Hg.						30.15																					30.20				Ī					
Lift To Drag Ratio (L/T/L)		9.630	8.075	6.726	5.583	2.613	3.017	3.324	3.172	3.152	3,169	3.013	2.898	5.859	5.926	6.593	6.213	5.883	5.204	4.286	-29.565	266,057	28.141	18.937	14.952	9.425	2.882	7.099	329.42	19.288	2.709	4.118	6.870	8.290	2.292	
Pitch Momant Coefficient (2)		0.9161	0.8525	0.9063	0.9338	0.6135	0.5072	0.4293	0.4242	0.3894	0.3863	0.3553	0.3449	0.7202	0.6664	0.6718	0.6249	0.6034	0.6222	0.6153	0.7860	0.7594	0.6765	0.6973	6699.0	0.5843	0.5239	0.7589	0.7589	0.8327	0.5166	0.5129	0.5122	0.4710	0.5515	<u>-</u>
Drag Coefficient (CD)		0.3366	0.4136	0.5217	0.6584	0.5348	0.5547	0.6020	0.6921	0.7380	0.8016	0.8780	0.9481	0.2098	0.2731	0.3088	0.3577	0.4029	0.4667	0.5903	0327	0.0052	0.0639	0.1035	0.1441	0.2287	0.5840	0.2433	-,0044	9790	0.5276	9608.0	0.1539	0.1190	0.4818	
Lift Coefficient (C _L)		3.232	3.330	3.4999	3,666	1.387	1.663	1.991	2.185	2.316	2.530	2.635	2.738	1.219	1.608	2.026	2.212	2.360	2.419	2.520	0.956	1.368	1.788	1.950	2.145	2.145	1.673	1.717	1.440	1.237	1.419	1.265	1.047	0.977	1.094	-
Total Pitch Moment (Pi) - Pt. Lbs.		8522	7842	8402	9448	12561	9957	80 10	7885	7343	8289	6081	5783	15000	13854	13868	12704	11951	12130	11917	16525	15799	13761	14323	13645	11399	10241	15799	16024	17513	18109	17953	17926	16279	19622	
Total Drag.		625	7 30	882	1045	2085	2123	2260	2554	2818	2834	3110	3325	1049	1255	1356	1506	1619	1784	2162	281	387	529	+ 89	808	1055	2201	1142	362	166	3639	2408	1529	1337	3390	
Total Lift.	-	4555	7695	8767	5054	0444	5309	6328	9869	7746	8071	8381	8704	3893	5206	6552	7150	7508	7566	7880	3061	4364	5694	6268	0069	7629	5285	5474	4663	3952	6908	7196	2965	5589	6207	
Exhaust Gas Temp. 7 (TOS)					880	888								850		948									854	č	± 88	854	828	862	837	978		854	978	
Engine Speed						15,500								15,400				15,300									000,5		4,500		14,250					
(RC) - CPS Wing Flap Angle (Sp) - degress						30																					ક -				<u>~4_</u>					
Resction Control Setting						OFF																					5									
Horizontal Tail Angle Incidence Angle (1,) - degrees				_		0																					0									
Exit Louver Angle (A) - dagrees						0								20							35					c	>	2	35	9	0	20	35	9	0	
Angle of Attack		10	10	12	14	4-		47	9	00	10	12	14	7-	0	7	9	00	01	12	5 -	0	4 ,	ه م	0 9	3 0	>								7	
Tunnel Temp.				74		7.5		75										9/							;	; ;	7/	73	7.5	9/	78		79	8	81	
Fan Speed				1670	1680	1725	1710	1700	1710	1720		1750		1700				1710	1730	1750	1710			0	07/1	1750	06/1	1800		•	1700	- Administration of the second				
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (p) - Lbs/sq.ft.		29.6		5.64	5.50	12.71	12.69	12.65	12.73	13.32	12.71	12.67			12.87			12.67	12.46		12.67			12.79	16.51	10.51		12.68	12.86					22.66	22.48	
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots						09											•									0	3				& &					
Run No.						9																					_									
Per Run	5	53	೫	31	32	-	7	m	4	2	9	_	00	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	20	5	3 2	17	٠, ١	7 (.n	4	2	9	7	00	0	
Foint No Consecutive	9	2	7.1	72	73	74	75	9/	77	78	79	8	81	82	83	94	85	98	87	88	68	8	7 5	76	5 5	ž 2	2	96	16	86	66	00	10	22	03	

					0																- -											•
	0.1091	0.0937	0.0860	0.0752	0.0161	0.0151	0.0387	0.0336	7750.0	0.0312	0.0322	0.0255	0.0353	0.0356	0.0331	0.0159	.0405	9500.0	0.0038	.0235	A/N											
	0.3257	0.3572	0.3729	0.3921	-0.0177	0.0278	0.0203	0.1187	0.1209	0.0556	0.0667	0.0781	0.1367	0.1455	0.1380	0.0858	0860.0	0.0154	0.0188	0.0634	# /N											
	0.9398	1.1243	1.2491	1.3323	0.2893	0.2885	0.2958	0.2532	0.2616	0.3192	0.2982	0.2957	0.2502	0.2165	0.2446						q /g											
300	0.306	0.304			0.074	0.000	0.090	0.085	0.084	0.087	0.078	0.058	0.059	0.056	0.054	0.051	0.105	0.044	11/10	V/A	:											
				6	30.20																											
, 906	3 166	3.165	3.368	3.415	-10.400	-16.856	-6.258	-2.138	-2.168	-5.749	-4.474	-3.788	-1.833	-1.489	-1.774	-2.076	-2.803	16.273	5.416	2.477	5.006	7.416	97.7	7.562	5.473	4.098	3.165	2.678	1.416	4.616	956.9	8.096
1661/ 0	7,74.7	1564.0	0.3971	1 27.30	2,1638	1.1719	1.8811	2.4573	2.5248	1.7513	2.2388	3.2137	4.2809	4.9122	4.7847	2.5879	1655.1	0.6334	0.7883	1694	1116	2045	2108	2246	1852	1636	2607	2624	0332	6590	1318	1397
0.4963	0.5497	0 5737	0.033	7557	-1.3264	2046	8323	-2.3272	-2.4215	-1.0396	-1.5451	-3.2816	-5.5129	-6.6839	-6.6381	-4.6619	1 1621	1.0386	0.6908	0.1290	0.1276	0.1378	0.1572	0.1853	0.2566	0.3307	0.3991	0.4813	0.1327	0.1251	0.1407	0.1401
1.432	1.730	1 922	2.050	7,435	13.785	3.439	5.199	4.965	5.239	2.967	6.903	2.420	0.093	9.944	1.766	9.669	1 576	6.831	3.732	0.309	0.629	1.012	1.213	1.391	1.394	1.345	1.253	1.279	.178	.568	696.	1.125
17544	14389	12820	10625	2925			4524	5971	2769	4198				,					7305	-621	-485					-655						-2326 1
34 94	3722	3848	3988	-116	-384	-39	-245	-757	-893	-316	-482	-1163	-1983	-2283	0/47-	207-	275	390	1135	87	85	87	93	102	126	151	174	196	357	345		352
8215	9776	10869	11547	2550	4380	1535	1784	1704	20 34	2047	2333	4568	3713	3459	2073	1258	797	5704	5257	111	222	355	425	487	884	471	439	435	564	823	1395	1594
978		820	829	812		829					866	1141	1027	071,	1222	7777	1065	1099		N/A												
14,250				14,750	16,000	12,000	13,500		14,000		000	16,000				12,000			16,300	0												
30				30										***************************************						30												
OFF				OFF								-						-		FF												
0				0																0		-									_	
0				10	10	20		35	5	2		22	3 5	3 5	2	35	0			0		_										
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81	82		83	7.4	76	71		ç	7./	7.3	72	7.5)	9/	77	71		72	74	62				- 19	70				-	20		
1700				1700	2230	1200	1400	1480	1600	74.70	0960	2250	310	2475	005	220	300	475	250	0												
22.79	22.48	22.50	22.42					_									.86		-	1.39		***					1 35	6, 5	7 2	2.	69	70.
98				20													_						-									
7				00																							_					
	_	~	3		2	<u>د</u>	4 0	ر ع	0 1	- α		, ,	, ,,	12	3	-7	2	9	_		7 6	····			-	. 00						`
10	11	12	_									_	-		_	\vdash	_	$\overline{}$	-							-	-	` =	1 -		7 7	
	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0FF 30 14,250 846 8215 3494 17544 1,432 0.4963 0.4963 2 0.6901	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0FF 30 14,250 846 8215 3494 1.432 0.4963 0.4991 2.906 0.306 0.3398 0.2257 22.48 82 4 820 10869 3848 12870 1 972 0.5375 0.5375 0.304 1.1243 0.3572 0.	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.74 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0FF 30 14,250 846 8215 3494 17544 1,432 0.4963 0.4991 2.906 0.306 0.9398 0.2257 0.1091 22.50 82.50 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.8	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 22.79 1700 81 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.2.48 1.00 81 0 0 0 0 0 1.724 1.724 1.432 0.4.931 0.4.931 1.169 0.006 0.327 0.1091 22.2.48 2.2.48 4 6 0 0 0.64 376 1.720 0.5497 0.4311 3.165 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 1.1243 0.304 0.3	80 22.79 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70	1.2 1.2	1.22 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.4 2.0 1.4 2.0 1.4 2.0 1.20	1.00 1.00	22.48 1700 14 10 10 10 10 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.2 1.00 1.0	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1.2 1.0	1. 1	1.0 1.0

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Protesting of

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engales (十)		0													(>																			
Pitch Moment Comfitcient (M _M)	7	N/A												•—•	7500 0	0.0053	0700	0.0039	0.0075	0.0075	0.0085	0.0124	0.0123	0.0119	0.0084	0.0309	0.0396	0.0105	0.0133	0.0158	A/N	d S			
Drag Coefficient (Hp)		N/A													0.00.0		_			0.0723	0.0837	1960.0	0.1070		0.0426	-0.0601	-0.1162								
Lift Coefficient (_I n)	1, 1	W/A													0.2922				0.3197	0.3185	0.3196	0.3332	0,3351	0.3401	0.3191	0.2984-(0.2530-0	0.3187		0.3418					
Velocity Ratio (v /v p	7 2														0.073	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.074	0.075	0.077	0.076	0.073		0.077	0.076	0.079	0.114	0.115						
Barometer In. Hg.	30.20	3			_										30.24											7					30.05				
Lift To Drag Ratio (T.d., T.)	7 931		66.9	204.0	3 165	1 301	4.500	7.507	7.864	8.036	7.339	5.793	4.260	3,104	41,617	16.432	9.716	7.613	5.046	4.409	3.823	3,451	3,135	2,800	7.509	-4.973	-2.182	7.127	5.494	5.222	2.875	5.356	7.576	8.459	6.203
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C)	1463	1007	7551 -	12021	1717	- 0187	0676	-,1066	-,1306	1416	1416	1434	1943	2160	0.4522	0.4176	0.5795	0.3446	0.5841	0.5665	0.6187	0.9212	0.9777	0.9148	0.6130	2,3031	2.7015	0.3454	0.4304	0.5028	-,3390	1341	0973	0750	0686
Drag Coefficient (CD)	0.1644	0 1073	0.2552	0 37.75	0.4243	0.1335	0.1191	0.1248	0.1433	0.1607	0.1934	0.2445	0.3254	0.4144	0.1867	0.4912	0.9249	1.2247	1.6392	1.8102	2.0380	2.3940	2.8266	3.1247	1.0358	-1.4929	-2.6378	0.4931	0.6341	0.6969	0.1021	0.1104	0.1219	0.1296	0.1465
Lift Coefficient (c _L)	1.294	362	1.376	1 327	1,333	0.176	0.526	0.926	1.117	1.281	1.410	1.406	1.376	1.276	7.762	8.061	8.976	9.314	8.262	7.970	7.780	8.251	8.852	8.740	7.768	7.414	5.746	3.504	3,474	3.629	0.284	0.581	0.913	1.086	1.192
Total Pitch Moment	-2420	-2541	-2314	-7827	-2750	-2153	-3410	-4428	-5042	-5352	-5410	-5471	-6683	-7284	935	844	1183	622	1256	1241	1409	2191	2188	2056						2462	-9594	-4932	-4275		-3664
Total Drag. (D, - (Lbs.	383	927	664	631	728	806	749	753	805	853	950	1098	1342	1625	104	206	336	432	009	677	778	006	636	1105	415	-485	-939	487	297	645	708	718	755	768	810
Total Lift (L_) - Lbs.	1832	1927	19.7	1879	1867	587	1700	2971	3576	9607	4504	4465	4357	890%	2623	2724	2898	3007	2833	2813	2824	2974	2991	7667	2600	2617	2144	2785	2761	25.84	930	1867	2973	3508	3822
Exhaust Cas Temp.	N/A	-			7							-			796	686	964	939	913	913	606	922	200	1001	1701	1023	606	1023	985	686	N/A				
Engine Speed	0				•										14,750				14,500		14,250	14,500							14,750	14,500	0				
(RC) - CPS Wing Plap Angle (Sp) - degrees	30	_													30				_											_	30	_			
Reaction Control Setting	OFF														OFF																OFF				
A Session Session	0														OFF																OFF				
SignA 19vuol 11xA	90														0										2	25	0	0			8				
Angle of Attack	∞	10	12	14	16	7-	0	7	9	90	10	12	14	16	5 -	-2	0	2	,	ه ه	۰ ج	13	17.	1 0	>			† (7	0	5 -	0	4	S	∞
Tunnel Temp.	09														89	69	20	71	7.7	7,7	t .	75	76	77	78	70	, ,	9	;	81	71				
Fan Speed (N _P) - RPM	0														1700			1800	00/1		1725	67/1		1700	2	1650	1200	1/00	1675	1650	0				
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (q) - Lbs/aq.ft.	5.62		5.56	5.62	5.56	12.65	12.69				_	12.61	12.57	12.65	1.35		1.29			1.41	1.40		1 37								12.67	12.63	2.88	12.30	2.72
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knote	04					09		_							20						-							3			00				
Run No.	6														10													_							
Point No	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	54	25	92			2	m	4 1	0 4	0 1	- α	0 0	, [2 -		13) <	- T	<u> </u>		1 11	2	е	75	10
Consecutive		139	140	141		143				_	-							155	00	0															
Point No		7	7	-	_	-	_	\vdash	Ä	-i	$\vec{-}$	-	-	$\vec{-}$	a	- i	≓	<u> </u>	7 2	7 -	-	. 4	161	162	163	164	101	105	7 .	167	168	169	17	171	17

Yaw Angle (Y) - Degrees				0	,																													
Coefficient (H,)	V N			113	131	0.0146	163	0.0109	119	197	163	69	671	124	/g 5	20	24	1.5	20	47	92	77	96	96	54	60		30	12	5	7,	6	0 80	
Pitch Moment				6.0.0	5 0.0131	2 0.0	8 0.0163	3 0.0	4 0.0119	0.0197	0.0163	0.0169	0.0149	0.0124	0.038/		0.0424	0.0415		0.0447	0.0476	0.0477	0.0490	0.0494	0.0524	0.0509	0.0211	0.0230	0.0175	0.0215	0.0174	0.0249	0.0250	,
Drag Coefficient (H)	N/A	:		0.0446 0.0113	0.0485	0.0642	0.0858	0.1043	0.1234		0.1382	0.1488	0.1604	0.0714	- 0964	1091	1108	1030	0922	0854	0787	0680	0583	0463		0179		0.1002	0.1014	0.1199	0.1337	0.1579	0.1711	
Lift Coefficient (H)	N/A			0.3279	0.3252	0.3409	0.3621	0.110 0.3762	0.114 0.4003	0.4099	0.3980	0.112 0.4061	0.112 0.406/	0.116 0 3521	0.3045	0.2879	0.112 0.2578	0.2822	.3077	.3273	0.3423	0.3606	0.3764	0.3970	.4110								0.5470	
Velocity Eatio (v /v)	N/A			0.114	0.111	0.107	0.111	0.110	0.114	0.114	0.113	0.112	7117	116	0.115	0.113	.112	0.115	0,116 0,3077	0.116 0.3273	0.115	0.114	0.114 0	0.115	0.115 0.4110	0.115 0	0.151 0	0.151 0	0.149 0	0.151 0			0.153 0	
Berometer In. Hg.	30.05			30.05															0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0	0 (<u> </u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	
oting gard of lit. (_d\l)	7.878	5.802	4.369	7.379	6.730	5.324	4.230	3.615	3.252	3.122	700.7	2.540	5 023	12.564	-3.168	-2.648	-2.335	-2.750	-3.346	-3.844	-4.363	-5.316	9/4/9-	0.230	22 320	075.0	141.4	4*044	4.04/	0.00.0	3.528	3.182	2.879	
Fitch Moment Coefficient (C _M 2)	0298	0200	0124	0.3689	0.4567	0.5501	0.5654	0.3835	0.3909	0.6538	0.5765	0.5109	0.4108		1.4323	1.5044	1.4391			_			1 5871			_					0.3308 3			
Juelolileos gard (_Q D)	0.1731	0.2384	0,3060	0.4866	0.5632	0.8043	0.9900	1.2233	1.3494	1.4340	1.6891	1.8379	0.7903	2988	-1.0432	-1.2141	-1.2533	-1.1123	9757	8988	0428	.,,,,,,	6160.	3852	1937									
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	1.354	1,373	1.327	3.580	3.780	4.273	8/1.4	714.4	0/5-+	4.455				3.744	3.295			_		3.663										_				
Total Pitch Moment	-2784	-2633	-1928	1766		0,520		_					1927	6761					702/															
Total Dreg (D_) - Lbs.	877			497	534	859	1032	1208	1262	1318	1394	1508	719	-145	-734	-864	-897	-787	70/-					-223	- 73								1828 4	_
Total Lift (L _T) - Lbs.	4285	4382	4215	2935	3212	3256	3416	3631	3667	3561	3593	3630	3146	2994	2619	2532	2319	57.57	2807	2951	3091	3243	3414	3532	3581	3321	3569	3700	3861	4143		4508	4822 1	
	N/A																															_		
Engine Speed	0		17. 800	14,800	14.700	14,500		14,550					14,700	14,500	14,400	14,300	14,400	000.								14,800		_	14,600					
Ming Flan Angle	20		30	2										-				<u>. </u>																_
Resction Control Setting (RC) - CPS	110		1440	1 10										-				_		-			_			-								_
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle (1) - degrees	- J		- HEO	4	-																_													
Skit Louver Angle	2		0	>			_		_	L,			0	20	<u></u>	35 5	3						-		35	0	_	_		-				_
Angle of Attack	12	14	-4-	-2	0	7	\$	9	80	10	12							0	+5	4	9	∞	10	_			-5	0	7	4	9	8	9	_
.qmal lemp.			71	72	73	74		75		92		77	20		79					-		81		_	_	82						_	83	_
Fan Speed)		1710	1720	1750	1720	1730		1720		1710	1700	01/1	1700	1710	1730	1695				1690		1690	56		1720 8	25	1740	20		10	_	∞	
Tressure Fressure (q) - Lbe/eq.ft.	12.67	12.61	-		3.00			3.31		_			3.1/						3.25	3.21			3.21 16				_			_	5.66 1710	.60 1720	.78	_
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knote			30																						_	2 04		J1	v)	v .	ν,	<u>د</u>	2	_
.oM muM =			12																							4		_						_
Set kun	7	00			3	4	2	9	7	œ	6	07 :	1 5	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	21	22	53	4	5	9		∞	6	30	_	7	-
Point No		-							-																7 667	~	C	2	N	N	m	m	m	

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Yaw Angle	1	0																												_				
Coefficient (H _H)		0.0292	0.0322	0.0181	0.0441	0.0322	0.0480	0.0499	0.0570	0.0584	0.0590	0.0621	0.0610	0.0453	0.0455	0.0435	0.0497	0.0488	0.0486	0.0516	0.0435	0.0443	0.0437	0.0453	0.0486	0.0536	0.0546	0,0440	0.0460	0.0663	0.0716	0.0728		
Drag Coefficient (H _D)		0.2093	0 0002	0.0997				0631 0	0512 0	0421 0	0296 0	0179	-,0004 0	_		0.0294 0	0.0445			0.0987		0.2160	0.2218	0.2484 0	0.2728 0	0.2878 0	0.3012 0.	0.3516 0.		0.0866 0.				
Lift Coefficient	2	0 5852	0.000						0.4276					0.3649	0.4237		0.5113	0.5458	0.5676		0.5381	0.6523	0.7271	0.7717	0.8674	0.9215	0.9112	0.9111	0.6266	0.6194		0.4490		
Velocity Eatio (v /v) fig	1 2		153	0 154	0,153	0.150	0.153	0.153	0,151	0.152	0.151	0.152	0.151	0.149	0.152	0.153	0.150	0.152	0.152	0.148	0.230	0.234		0.224	0.230	0.229	0.226		0	0.228	0.227	0.227		
Barometer In. Hg.	30.05																																30.14	
Lift To Drag Ratio	7,69%	2.589	4.116	47.143	-5.914	-3.773	-3.757	-5.774	-8,388	-10,958	-16,516	-29.181	-1380.2	-23.398	15.57	11 540	9.444	8,356	6.940	5.819	2.738	3.037	3.295	3.122	3,193	3.215	3.036	2,602	3.098	7.195	657.323	-35.681	6.390	
Fitch Moment Seefficient (C)	0.5348	0.6024	0.3371	0.8001	0.9496	0.9666	0.8713	0.9166	1,0646	1.0848	1,1026	1.1516	1.1448	0.8692	0.0413	0.8741	0.8907	0.8827	0.9035	1.0080	0.3509	0.3455	0,3690	0.3849	0.3934	0.4367	0.4583	0.3575	0.3736	0.5448	0.5942	0.6043	0.1481	
Drag Coefficient (CD)	1,2781	1,4117	0.6180	0.0552	3795	5120	4733	3860	-,3183	2606	1844	1103	-,0024	1000	0.00	0.2605	0.3395	0.4043	0.5082	0.6424	0.5323	0.5613	0.6237	0.7029	0.7350	0.7814	0.8420	0.9504	0.5502	0.2370	0.0021	0351	0.1009	
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	3.434	3.645	2.534	2.594	2.234	1.922	1.768	2.219	2.660	2.846	3.035	3.208	3.27/	2.331	2 842	2.996	3.196	3,369	3.517	3.728	1.447	1.695	2.045	2.184	2.337	2.502	2.547	2.463	1.694	1.695	1.398	1.242	0.619	
Totel Pitch Momen (N) - Pt. Lbe.	4659	5180	2620	7426	90 94	9406	8384	8718	10101	10284	10443	10066	10866	7767	7251	8143	8378	8154	8402	9194	9445	6197	9200	6924	7087	7977	8419	6065	6889	91601	11886	12178	7977-	
Total Drag (D _T) - Lbs.	1990	2111	1018	242	-374	-551	-505	-382	-289	-211	,107	17.3	30	211	405	523	638	717	866	1023	2077	2152	2290	2572	2675	2793	2977	3327				259		
Total Lift (L_) - Lbs.	4959	5099	3523	3659	3198	2692	2552	3165	3751	4012	8/74	1764	3289	3645	3964	4239	4569	4747	4991	5140	4631	5408	6392	0769	7446	7 908	8047	7822	5390	5453	4432	3961	2043	
Exhaust Cas Temp.	N/A																																	
Engine Speed	14,600	14,500	14,700	14,500	14,400		14,500			7, 7,	14,430		14,550	14,500			14,600				14,500		14,600	14,650	14,600	14,500		14,450	14,650	14,500				
Wing Flap Angle seasses - (48)	30		30																															
Resetton Control Setting (RC) - CPS	OFF		OFF						•									•																-
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle Incidence Angle (1) - degrees	OFF		OFF																		_		•						-		•			
Exit Louver Angle	0		0	20	35	70	35						20								0									20	35	40	8	_
Angle of Attack	12	14	0				7 0	D %	‡ 4	o 00	01	12	7	0	7	9	80	10	12	14	†	0 .	7 (0 0	× 5	3 :	7 .	14	0				0	
Tunnel Temp.	83		83								78									82										4		-	9	
Na Speed	1720	1710	1690	1680	1700	1720	1700	1715	1710	1715	1710	1725	1740	1710	1690	1680	1710	1700	1720		00/1	1210	1730	1700	00/1	9	07/1	,	01/1	1/70	1705	1715	0	
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	5.76	5.58	5.54	5.62	5.70	5.58	5.74					-		5.56					5.66			12.69			12 50			12.03		6/.71			12.68	
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	40		40								_										2								_				<u></u>	
, oh mus	12		13																					_									7 1	
Point No Per Run	33	34	7	2	٣	4	2	0 1	- 00	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	119	2 2	17	77	2 %	5.5	3 5	07	17	28	67	30		-	-
Consecutive	m	6	0	-1	2	e .	7 4	2	217	- 00	6	0		222	3	224	225	226	_	228	229	230	227		237	_	222		237	228	239	240		_

Yew Angle (Y) - Degrees		0																			_									_						
Fitch Moment Coafficient (k _H)									0.0000	0.0045	0.000.0	0.0026	0.0021	0.0095	0.0093	0.0093	0.0121	0.0139	0.0123	0.0132	0.0415	0,0396	0.0387	0.0384	0.0386	0.0373	0.0397	0.0100	0.0266	0.0419	0.0197	0.0183	0.0198	0.0243	0.0238	
Drag Coefficient (4)									0.0535	0.0418		0.0262	0.0240	0.0568	0.0628	0.0837	0.0981	0.1136	0.1249	0.1441	0861	0747	0640	0526	0388	0257	0141	0.0582	0201	0847	0.1007	0.1132	0.1252	0.1396	0.1623	
Lift Coefficient										0.2585	0.2495	0.2354	0.2272	0.2855	0.2840	0.3018	0.3333	0.3473	0.3511	0.3729	0.2757	0.2843	0.2986	0.3177	0.3394	0.3432	0.3656	0.2801	0.3184	0,2860	0.3724	0.3899	0.4198	0.4413	0.4770	
Velocity Ratio (v /v p										0.101	0.091	0.080	0.074	0.115	0.108	0.113	0.112	0.113	0,112	0.114	0.112					0.112		0.112	0.113	0.113	0.150	0.151	0.151	0.150	0.152	
Barometer In. Hg.	30 17	30.14							30.15																		-	30.24								
Lift To Drag Ratic (L _T a' ₁)	7.593	0.00	0.330	× 8.	8.941	8.075	5,622	4.161	5,331	6.223	6.894	9.015	9.523	5.065	4.552	3,633	3.421	3.078	2.829	2.604	-3.228	-3.836	-4.700	-6.084	-8.814	-13,460	-26,040	4.839	-15.961	-3.398	3.730	3.471	3,380	3.184	2.960	
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C)	1282	1075	C/OT.=	68/0	0561	0299	0300	0485	0.2373	0.1908	0.25/8	0.1713	0.1644	0,3091	0.3424	0.3122	0.4149	0.4649	0.4200									0.3421	0.8975	1,4041	0.3756	0.3454	0.3718	0.4591	0.4402	
Drag Coefficient (_D)	0.1059	0 1170	0.1140	0.123/	0.1412	0.1724	0.2429	0.3211	0.6052	0.5896	0.6299	0.5810	0.6213	0.6138	0.7726	0,9318	1.1236	1.2664	1.4204	1.5840	9752	8539	7330	5872	4285	2893	-,1559	0,6623	2256	9457	0.6388	0.7119	0.7827	0.8787	1,0016	
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	0.779	8000	076.0	1.069	1.237	1.367	1.341	1.311	3.201	3.644	4.31/	5.212	5.892	3.084	3,492	3.360	3.818	3.873	3,993	4.100	3.123	3.251	3.420	3.548	3.752	3.869	4.036	3.185	3,581	3.194	2.363	2.451	2.625	2.778	2.944	
Total Pitch Moment (M _T) - Ft. Lbs.	-4008	-357/	2005	5567-	-2455	-1874	-1913	-2377	485	3/4	040	324	307	1598	1682	1532	2077	2413	2116	2258	7952	7642	7422	7292	7209	/039	7294	1755	4993	7986	3452	3147	3412	4266	4126	
Total Drag (D Lbs.	575	598	277	770	677	769	989	1234	234	252	047	229	243	569	929	793	925	1001	1167	1327	-711	-616	-518	-412	-284	-1/3	- 68	583	-117	-695	1000	1107	1208	1331	1527	
Total Lift (L_) - Lbs.	2534	3012	37776	0440	4001	4398	4322	4235	1105	1500	1000	1820	2056	2557	2717	2666	2969	3089	3144	3310	2495	2596	2713	2867	3012	3086	31.98	2524	2854	2563	3324	3472	3730	3917	4224	
Exhaust Gas Temp. 7° - (TOS)																																				
basqs salgna MER - (₂₈₁ N)									10,750	12,500	27,500	14,500	14,700			14,500				14,450	14,400						14,350	14,750		14,500	15,000	14,750				
Setting (RC) - CPS Wing Fisp Angle (Sp) - degrees			-													*																				
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle (1) - degrees Reaction Control		_						•														•														
Exit Louver Angle	8		_					(5								_				5						<	>	20	35	0					
Angle of Attack	2	7		0	χο ,	01	12	14	>					,	7	4 ,	9	∞	01	12	> (, 2	+ (٥ م	0 5	2 :	71	5				2	4	9	∞	
Tunnel Temp.	70							(۵	89	3		ŗ	2 :	7,	72			-	23	7	4/				,	2 3	4	99		69	20	71		72	
Fen Speed	0								1360	1305	1070	0/67	1700	1/00	1/20	1690	1700		1705		1/15	1/20	0121	1705	1605	1000	1700	7,00	1725	1700	1725	1700				
Tunnel Dynamic Freesure (q) - Lbe/sq.ft.	12.60	12.64	12.60	20.71	12.68	12.64	12.66	12.68	1.3/	60.1				3.29	3.09	3.15	3.09	3.17	3.13	3.21	3.1/		J. C	3.21	3.17) 1. C	3.15	3.15	3.17	3.19	5.58	5.62	5.64	5.60	5.70	
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	9							9	70	_			6	30													30	2			07					
Nun No.	14								7		Ī																16	TΩ								
Point No Per Run	2		7	t t	η,	9	_	× ,	٦ ،	7 6	,	t .	0 '	9	\	∞ •	6	01	Ξ.	12	7	14	77	1 1	7 01	0 0	, t	7	7	m	4	5	9	7	80	
Foint No Consecutive	242	243	2///	147	245	246	247	248	249	007	1000	797	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	197	262	507	507	597	007	/97	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

May Angle	T	0																				-													_
Fitch Moment Coefficient Fitch Moment		0.0248	0.0238	0.0326	0.0335	0.0342	0.0371	0.0436	0.0374	0.0408	0.0490	0.0503	0.0507	0.0493	0.0507	0.0511	0.0527	0.0190	0.0352	0.0509	0.9512	0.0784	0.0674	0.0412	0089	0.0503	0000	0.00.0	0,000.0	0.000.0	0.0697	0.0684	0.0647	0.0515	_
Drag Coefficient (H _D)		0.1741	0.1899	0.0260	0.0332	0.0419	0.0529	0.0696	0.0835	0.0951	0544 0	0442 0	0356 0	0223 0	0091	0.0032 0	0.0187 0	0.1004 0	0.0185 0	0 6650	0725 0					0.1083 0.	01710			0 0/52	0.0630	0.0870	0.1406.0	0.1034 0.	_
Lift Coefficient (H _L)		0.4772	0.4893	0,3821	0.4004	0.4214	0.4400	0.4593	0.4956		0.3596	0.3814	0.4022		0.4557	0.4744	0.5131 (0.5809						8393		6333	_
Velocity Ratio (V /V tip)		0.151	0.150	0.153	0.151	0.150		0.152		0.152	<u> </u>	0.152			0.152	0.151		0.152	0.152	0.154 0	0.152 0	277	0.280	0.276 3	0 052.0		0.229	0.229	0		0	0.228 0	0.227 0	0.230 0.	_
Barometer In. Hg.		30.24														********																0	-	0	-
oling Spro of lill (_qu'_T_f)		2.760	2.594	14.829	12.142	10.128	8.380	6,643	5.977	5.506	-6.665	-8.701	-11,385	-19,453	-50.221	14 7. 290	27.678	3.657	20.872	-7.228	-4.631	14.034	5.361	3.420	5 773	45.086	-38.014	29.965	20,864	16.806	12.872	9.732	5.966	6.195	-
Pitch Moment Coefficient $(c_{\rm H})$		0.4649	0.4538	9665.0	0.6273	96799	0.7039	0.8114	0.6949	0.7592	0.9130	0.9364	0.9441	0.91/3			0.9692			0.9243			1/95.0	- 0720	0.4027				0.5436	0.5462	0.5671	0.5613	0.5347	0.4179	
Drag Coefficient (C _D)		1,0886	1.2079	0.1591	0.2073	0.2654	0.3338	0.4314	0.5171	0.5902	33/8	2/39	2206	1382	0565	0.0202	0.1142	0.6213	0.1142	.3018	4493	0.60.0	0.4584	0.5262	0.2891	0.0351	0383	0.0587	0.0917	0.1225	0.1709	0.2377	0.3871	0.2796	_
Lift Coefficient (C_L)		2.984	3.113	2.339	2.497	2.667	2.777	2.845	3.071	3.230	767.7	2.305	264.7	000.7	2.810	2.951	141.0	2.252	2.363	2.161	190.7	7.00	004.7	1.738	1,649		1.435	1.739	1.893	2.038	2.180	2.293	2.289	1.712	_
Total Pitch Moment		4303	4097	5886	6050	6173	6705	616/	7517	0011	1100	9234	4676	0000	1776	9288	0100	3235			9256	7763					11929	11146	11636	11654	12099			8807	_
sard lasoT sed1 - (Td)		1625	1/58	339	398	470	562	/0/	670	-365	070	2012	007	, ,	133	335	010	6/6	330	-320	556	1154	1675	1932	1183	361	126	426	524	615	762	_		1131	_
Total Lift (L _T) - Lbs.	100	1774	4324	3373	3536	3722	38/4	1404	0000	3163	337.8	35.20	3777	3085	717.5	7,773	1016	1010	2110	2002	4341	4843	4618	5621	5377	5049	4617	5563	9509	6059	6669	7257	7182	5478	-
.qmeT as 5 temp. 5. Temp. 5. * (TOS)															_																				_
Fig (28t N)	17. 500	74,300				·····						-				-	15,000	14 500			13,500			14,500							-				-
(RC) - CPS Wing Flap Angle (Sp.) - degrees												_							<u> </u>																-
Reaction Control Setting															_																				
Horizontal Tail Horizontal Tail Horizontal Tail Horidence Angle (1)																																			
Exit Louver Angle				7						35							0		35	70	35	20	0		20	35	70	35						20	_
Angle of Attack		12			4 4	† 40	000	10	12	0	2	4	9	00	10	12	0								_			2	4	9	00	10	12	0	
Tunnel Temp.		73	7,	1		75			76		77			78					80		81	82				83		84						85	_
Fen Speed (N _p) - RFH	1700							1680	1700												1400	1405	1400	1700			1710	1690		1700		1725		1700	•
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (p) - Lbs/sq.ft.	5.62	5.52	5 73	5.62	7 2	•	5.64		5.62						5.58	5.66	5.60	5.62	5.72	5.58	12.65	12.85	12.49	12.79	12.89	12.77	12.69	12.65						12.65	
Tunnel Speed atom. (V)	07																				09														~
No.	16		_												_					_											_				-
Point No	6						15	16		18	19	20		22		-					29			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	04	41	42	-
Point No	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	584	85	98	87	88	68	06	16	92	93	76	95	296	16	298	299	00	10	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	_

Yarv Angle (T) - Degrees	,								_																		_	_							
Fitch Moment Coefficient (H)	0.0536	0.0545	0.0549	0.0580	0.0613	0.0616	0.0357	0.0392	0,0393	0.0482	0.0449	0.0497	0.0542	0.0475	0.0504	0.0520	0.0539	0.0636	0.0690	0.0439	0.0698	0.0715	0.0753	0.0724	0.0710	0.0690	0.0649	0.0759	0.0796	0.0809	0.0782	0.0789	0.0807	0.0708	
Drag Costitcient (H _D)	0 117.0	0.1260	0.1393				0.1936	0.2056	0.2160	0.2341	0.2476	0.2649	0.2937	0.2534	0.2679	0.2741	0.2899	0.3044	0.3264	0.3654	0.1508	0,1676	0.1801	0.1963	0.2135	0.2531	0.3311 0	0.0571 0	0.0662 0	0.0770.0	0.0980.0	0.1129 0	0.1626 0	0.2341 0	
Lift Coefficient (H)	0.6917	0.7362	0.7978	0.8527	0.8923	0.9057	0.6102	0.6742	0.7487	0.8174	0.8559	0.8699	0.9073	0.8305	0.9050	0.9901	1.094	1.152	1.147	1.168	0.8184		0.9987		1.156	1.155	1.147	0.7187	0.8190	0.9018		1.071	1,089		
Velocity Ratio (v /v)	0.230	0.230					0.230	0.232 0.6742	0.232	0.231	0.230	0.229	0.231	0.279	0.281	0.279	0.280	0.279	0.279	-	0.279	0.280	0.282 0	_	0.281 1	0.279	0.282 1	0.279 0	0	0	0		279 1	0.277 1	-
Barometer In. Mg.	30.24																																		
Lift To Drag Ratio	6.087	5.898	5.777	5.571	5.153	4.388	3,191	3,316	3.501	3,525	3.487	3.312	3,115	3.320	3.419	3.652	3.811	3.821	3,549	3.226	5.498	5.445	5.608	5.507	5.467	4.604	3,499	12.784	12.546	11.861	10,308	9.576	6.762	4.420	
Pitch Moment Cosfficient (G)	0.4320	0.4414	0.4442	7694.0	0.4965	0.4987	0.2885	0.3105	0,3124	0.3873	0.3617	0.4046	0.4339	0.2603	0.2730	0.2847	0.2942	0.3491	0.3777	0.2407	0.3837	0.3903	9505.0	0.3887	0.3834	0.3781	0.3488	0.4157	0.4362	0.4432	0.4281	0.4320	95550	0.3938	-
Drsg Coefficient	0.3089	0,3399	0.3757	0.4163	0.4708	0.5610	0.5206	0.5425	0.5724	0.6262	0.6642	0.7180	0.7823	0.4623	0.4831	0.4999	0.5272	0.5561	0.5954	0.6665	0.2760	0.3048	0.3223	0.3513	0.3839	0.4616	0.5925	0.1041	0.1207	0.1404	0.1788	0,2060	0.2985	0.4334	
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	1.860	1.985	2.151	2.299	3.406	2.442	1.641	1,779	1.984	2.187	2.296	2.358	2.417	1.515	1.632	1.806	1.989	2,105	2.093	2.130	1.498	1.640	1.787	1.915	2.079	2.106	2.053	1.311	1,494	1.645	1.823	.953	666.1	1.895	
Total Pitth Momen	9119	9267	9292	9833	10419		5807					_																						7865 1	
Total Drag (D _T) - Lbe.	1221	1309	1416	1538	1704	1983	1893	1993	2070	2215	2322	2462	2704	1706	1785	1815	1901	1977	2098	2324	1116	1208	1273	1360	1456	1675	2122	929	622	678	793	873	1150	1553	
Total Laft (L _T) - Lbs.	5965	6340	6865	7335	7672	7786	5253	5796	6418	7003	7324	7448	7922	9484	5273	5774	6374	6710	6683	6821	4784	2565	5806	6216	6/33	6722	6681	4210	4788	5266	5827	6240	6334	5957	
Exhaust Gas Temp.																												_							
Engine Speed (N ₁₈₅) - RFM	14,500					14,600	14,750							13,500																					
(RC) - CPS Wing Flap Angle (Sp) - degrees																																			
Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle (i,) - degrees Reaction Control Setting																									-			• • •							_
Exit Louver Angle	20					(0														 ?			_			,	35							
Angle of Attack	2	7	9	00	10	12	۰ ،	7 ,	4 ,	ه م	× 5	01	12	o (7 ,	4 ,	0	0 0	2 5	7.7	۰ د	۷ ،	4 (0 0	0 5	9 5	77	0 (~	4 ,	0	∞ ;	10	12	
Tunnel Temp.	98					Č	/8	0	X0 X0							ò			ò	90	ò												88		
baaqs naw Man - (_q N)	1700			1690	1680	1700	1705	50/1	00/1	1/10	1700	1716	1/15	1,00	1400			1,700	14:00	1450	1400	1,00	1,00	1403	17770	1,05	1470	1400				1410	1440	1445	
Tunnal Dynamic Fressure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	12.69	12.65					00	12.89	18.21	12.09	12.65	10.35	12.75	60.21	17.71	10.60	10.00	12.03	12.03			12 96		13 83			12.89						12.55		
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	09																																		
Run No.	16															_	_		_				_									_			_
1	_							_					_	_		_		_															-		
Point No Per Run		77	45	94	47	4,8	4 5	2 :	7 2	2,	7	, ,	55	2	2	0 1	2	3 2	10	70	6,4	2 2	60	99	0	0	0	2 :	7	72	2	74	75	76	

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Yew Angle	0	0																																	
Fitch Moment Coafficient (_M)	0.0691	0.0052	0,000,0	0.0058	0.0008	0.0017	090000	0.0044	0.0078	0.0210	0.0326	0.9383	0.0150	0.0118	0.0119	0.0128	0.0086	0.0115	0.0074	0.0073	0.0150	0.0309	0.0470	0.0492	0.0461	0.0435	0.0443	0.0402	0.0365	0.0372	0.0367	0.0264	0.0239	0.0232	0.0231
Drag Coefficient (Hp)	0.0417	0.0306	0.0436	0.0558	0.0669	0.0844	0.0942	0.1016	0.0300	0470	1079	1246	0.0652	0.0750	0.0886	0.1042	0.1177	0.1387	0.1475	0.1588	0.0612	0100	0817	0982	0797	0699	-,0578	0459	0337	0188	0085	0.1117	0.1222	0.1317	0.1519
Lift pefficient	0.6539	0.2382	0.2580	0.2565	0.2648	0.2836	0.2935	0.2940	0.2410	0.2609	0.2315	0.2081	0.3006	0.2994	3,3195	0.3401	0.3491	0.3767	0.3761	0.3844	0.2902	0.3198	0.2823	0.2656	0.2773	0.2955	0.3077	0.3346	0.3504	0.3793	0.3895	0.3373	0.4020	0.4298	0.4570
Velocity Eatto (y /v (p)	0.280	0.079	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.076	0.076	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.121	0.115	0.116	0.118	0.117	0.119	0.117	0.117	0.119	0.122	0.120	0.121	0.119	0.119	0.120	0.121	0.121	0.124	0.119		0.161	0.160	0.161
Barometer In. Hg.	30.24																									-						30.26			
Lift To Drag Ratio	15.941	7.890	5.984	4.634	3.977	3,377	3.127	2,903	8.145	-5.528	-2.149	-1.671	4.690	4.046	3.646	3.296	2.996	2.740	2.570	2.439	4.828	-29,375	-3,437	-2,701	-3.473	-4.209	-5.282	-7.205	-10,194	-19420	-43.013	3.540	3.353	3,318	3.056
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C _M)	0.3780	0.3632	0.2838	0.4137	0.0599	0.1235	0.4427	0.3282	0.5484	1,4923	2.2742	2.5764	0.4432	0.3831	0.3861	0.3994	0.2730	0.3533	0.2360	0.2300	0.4579	0.8985	1.4075	1.4417	1,4048	1.3190	1.3199	1,1872	1.0816	1.0457	1.1243	0.4431	0.3993	0.3944	0.3876
Drag Coefficient (_Q)	0.0760	0.6985	1.0040	1,3071	1,6025	1,9856	2.3096	2.5169	0.6876	-1.1152	-2.5118	-2.7990	0.6291	0.8001	0.9407	1.0660	1.2176	1,4010	1.5412	1.6423	0.6095	1056	8223	9636	8134	7108	5793	4575	-,3389	1830	0925	0.6111	0.6654	0.7312	0.8333
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	1.191	5.491	5,988	6.037	6.352	6.685	7.202	7.286	5.580	6,146			2.931	3.217	3.410	3,493	3.627	3.819	3.942	3.986	2.923	3.083	2.807	2.583	2,805	2.971	3.040	3.276	3.435	3,535	3.959	2.143	2.211	2.406	2.527
Total Pitch Momen:	7882	912	671	1009	77	217	1037	717	1412	3864	6311	7303	2621	2183	2153	2231	1411	1937	1142	1101	2655	5708	8658	9132	8691	8228	8362	7503	9999	6936	6839	4633	4092	3989	3955
Toral Drag (D Lba,	487	297	405	511	209	176	850	506	289	-376	-937	-1068	624	160	865	973	1088	1267	1338	1429	5.63	-25	-642	-786	-638	-557	-451	-345	-236	-109	-23	1075	1151	1242	1419
Total Lift (L_) - Lbs.	3831	2108	2253	2241	2310	2531	2582	2557	2114	2235	2078	1836	2604	2808	2924	3004	3082	3311	3298	3355	2538	2808	2438	2310	2451	2625	2731	2950	3032	3368	3452	3375	3464	3742	3992
Exhaust Gas Temp.																																			
Engine Speed	13,500	14,800	14,600	14,500		14,550	-	14,600	14,800		14,600	14,500	15,000		14,700	14,650					14,900	14,750	14,500						14,500	14,550	14,600	14,900	14,750	14,700	
(RC) - GEREGE Wing Flap Angle (Sp) - degrege				0!																															
Reaction Control Setting																																			
Horizontal Tail Horizontal Tail Incidence Angle												_	_									_													
Angle of Attack (A.) - degrees Exit Louver Angle		0	2	4	9	00	10	12	0	_	35	700		2	4	9	∞	10	12	14	0	20	35	75	35	2	7	9	8 35	10	12	0	2	4	9
d.		73			75		. 9/		7.5	92			82			81										82						83			
Fan Speed (N _P) - RFH Tunnel Temp.	1400	1700	1690		1700	1710		1690	1710	1690	1720	1705	1695	1765	1730	1700	1705	1700	1705	1700			1690	1695	1710	1720	1710	1705	1695	1710		1705	1690	1695	1700
Fressure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	12.65	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.43	1,39	1,35	1.39	1.31	1.43		3.21	3.17	3.15	3.17	3.09	3.17	3.09	3.09	3.15	3.21	3.04	3.21	3.15		3.21	3.19	3.11	3.35	3.17	5.64	5.62	5.60	5.66
(V) - Knots Tunnel Dynamic	09	20											30											_								40			
Run No. Tunnel Speed		17																													-	18			
Point No	77 1		2	m	4	S	9	7	m	5	10	11	12	13	14	15	91	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	54	25	97	27	92	59	30		2	6	4

Yaw Angle	,	>																																	
Fitch Moment Coefficient (H _N)	0100	0.0010	0.0109	0.0173	0.000	0.0586	0.0597	0.0579	0.0564	0.0532	0.0510	0.0487	0.0465	0.0430	0.0409	0.0422	0.0390	0.0395	0.0350	0.0335	0.0310	0.0476	0.0468	0.0439	0.0415	0.0386	0313	0.0260	0.0656	0.0666	0.0630	0.0616	0.0526	0.0395	
Drag Coefficient (HD)	0 1633	0 1810	0.1945	0.1139	0.0297	0515	0741	0469	0358	0239	0133	0.0017	0.0149	0.0294	0.0292	0.0394	0.0486	0.0669						_					0.2709	0.2750	0.2885	0.2954	_	0.3113	
Lift Coefficient	0.4820 0.1633	0.5002	0.5140 0.1945	0.160 0.3792	0.160 0.3855	0.3595	0.158 0.3266	0.3638	0.3922	0.4255	0.4465	0.4918 0.0017	0.5187	0.5581	0,3860	0.4125	0.4372	0.4848	0.4940				1047.0								0.9963	1,1084	1.1801	1,1381	
Velocity Ratio	0.159	0.158	0.156	0.160	0.160	0.158	0.158	0,160	0,160	0.161	0.159	0.162	0.161	0.161	0.158	0.160	0.160	0.164	0.159	0.160		071.0		0 115	001	0.108	0.093	0.107		0.282		0.284	0.284	0.277	
Barometer In. Hg.	30.26																												30.28						
Lift To Drag Ratio (T_T/D_)	2.997	2.795	2.671	3,393	13.637	-6.893	-4.385	-7.635	-10.677	-17.066	-31,213	952.98	38.242	19.907	13.883	10.894	9.298	7.449	7.043	5.990	5,435	2380	-1 8/8	-1.486	038	0000	-1.05/			3.271	3.526	3.823	3,868	3.713	
Pitch Moment Comfitteent (Cp)	0.3637	0.2930	0.3118	0.3813	0.7238	1.0082	1.0310	0.9699		_							0.6563	0.6337	0.5995	0.5665	0.5158					-		0.9766	0.3400	0.3603	0.3359	0.3307	0.2839	0.2240	
Dreg Coefficient (_D)	0.9164	1.0287	1.1360	0.6246	0.1597	3004	4314	2673	2051	1393	0811	0.002/	0.0748	0.1546	0.1598	0.2133	0.2642	0.3482	0.4001	0.4919	0.0099	-1.0582	-1.0558	-1,1185	-1.1731	1 2561	1007-1-	0.670	0.10	0.48/0	0.5028	0.5186	0.5467	0.5771	
Lift Coefficient (C)	2.727	2,856	3.014	2.099	2.157	2.050	1.872	2.021	2.169	2.357	2.512	2.038	2.839	7.05/	2,198	2.303	2.437	2.5/4	2.798	076.7	2.487	2.508	1.931	1.642	1.080	308	000	1 336	200	1.3/3	1.733	1.963	2.094	2.123	
Total Pitch Moment	3607	2741	2902	3876	7741	10809	11082	10536	10299	6096	9247	67/0	6245	07.77	0747	095/	6927	0200	6257	0000	4251	4564	4223	4192	4188	-3725	2058	7972	7000	1330	7170	0/1/	5975	4340	
Total Drag.	1524	1667	1809	1082	366	-338	-538	-292	-201	-101	-14	+17	377	363	205	t t t t	07.5	000	47/	500	-276	-397	-440	-450	644-	-377	-281	1912	1017	1001	1,904	1107	2106	2158	
Totel Life (L,) - Lbs.	4544	4371	4566	3264	3353	3147	2880	3148	3410	3070	3001	0171	4440	3377	3566	0000	3///	77,0	4540	4871	1191	1024	878	719	451	425	197	4925	27.3%	5037	6261	10/0	/221	7108	
Exhaust Cas Temp. 7 (TOS)																										-								-,	
Engine Speed (N _{J85}) - RPM	14,700			14,850	14,600		14,550	14,500						14,600	200			17. 700	7,000		12,000						11,900	13,400		-			300	73,300	
(RC) - CPS Wing Flep Angle (RC) - CPS					756						~																								
Reaction Control Setting																																			
Horizontel Teil Incidence Angle (i _f) - degrees																																			
Exit Louver Angla saszasa - (8)	0				20	35	2 t	î						20							35	40	45	20	55	09	65	0							
Angle of Attack	∞	10	12	0				c	۷ .	9) «C	_	12	0	2		+ 4	00	10	12	0							0	2	7	. 9	- α	, [2	
.qmal laund q.	84																											65	99	67		89	3		
Fan Speed (N _F) - RPM	1705	1710	1720	1695	1700	1710	1700	1695	1700		1695	1690		1700	1695	1690	1685	1705	1700		1170	1190	1230	1255	1290	1325	1340	1405	1400	1395		390	0171	2	
Tunnel Dynamic Freesure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	5.60	5.62				5.58					5.66						5.72			5.64		1.31	1.47		1.37	1.27	1.49 1			12.68			12 64 1		
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	40																				20							09				_		_	
gnu yo.	18																											19							_
Point No Per Run	S		7		6	1 10	1 2	13	7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	7	2	n	4		۷ ر)	_
Foint No. ~ Consecutive	379	380	381	382	383	384	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	3.05	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	905	407	408	604	410	711	417	7	_

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Yav Angle		c	>																																	
Pitch Mom ent Coefficient (_H)		0.0281	1070.0	0600.0	0.0893	0.0794	0.0696	0.0000	0250.0	0.0414	20000	0.830	0.0779	0.0648	0.0474	0 0/63	0.0109	0 0305	0.0422	0.0455	0.0779	0.0295	0.0163	0.0030	0.0059	0.0296	0.1079	0.0440	0.0185	0.0219	0.0360	0.0336	0.0183	0.0441	0.0605	
Drag Coefficient (HD)		0.3861	0 1660	0001.0	09/1/00	0.1088	0.2051	0.2838	0.333	0.0720	0.0774	0.0826	0.1011	0.1179	0.1924	0.2432	0.0637			_	_															
Lift Coefficient (_{IL})		0.285 1.1768	0.7693	0.282 0.9228	7577.0	1 0020	1.2266	1.1655	1.1668	0.7076	0.8152	0.8731	1.0201	1.0319	1,0884	1.0329	0.2963	0.3176	0.2927	0.2688	0.2287	0.2044	0.2839	0.2227	0.2257	0.3020	0.2561	0.2763	0.2091		0.2462	0.2360	0.2550	0.4328	0.4380	
Velocity Ratio (V, V) py tip				0.283	0.283	786	0.294	0.288	0.286	0.287	0.288	0,288	0.285	0.279	0.285	0.281	0.118	0.124	0.115	0.113	0.057	0.059	0.052	0.056	0.051	0.118	0.128	0.111	0.102	0.088	0.092	0.086	0.079	0.164	0.182	
Darometer In. Hg.		30.28																																		
oijam gard of jlil (Lift To Drag Ratio)		3.092	4.795	5.397	5.338	5.466	5.401	4.184	3.552	10.538	11.236	11.177	10.577	9.087	5.797	4,331	4.734	49.578	-3.791	-2.820	-1.901	-1.549	-4.817	14.093	16.145	-34.049	-3.939	-3.505	-13.096	-6.696	-2.621	-2.479	-5.538	9.627	-20.327	
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C ₁)		0.1516	0.4822	0.4846	0.4290	0.3735	0,3185	0.2724	0.2211	0.5206	0.4834	0.4598	0.4120	0.3669	0.2546	0.2559	0.3375	0.8540	1.3714	1.5246	3.6677	3.6369	2.6364	0.4206	0.9604	0.9217	2.8077	1.5290	1.0215	1.2054	1.8186	1.9618	1.2740	0.7028	0.7843	
Drag Coefficient		0.6777	0.2914	0.3105	0.3309	0.3580	0.3779	0.4846	0.5811	0.1182	0.1270	0.1446	0.1714	0.2138	0.3346	0.4374	0.6456	-,0598	8394	-1.0686	-5.2672	-5.4326	-3.1763	0.7310	0.7613	0921	5673	9156	2945	7231	-1.5834	-1.8544	-1.0459	0.2406	0936	
Lift Coefficient (C)		2.076	1.377	1.656	1.747	1.937	2.021	2.008	2.044	1.226	1.407	1.596	1.793	1.923	1.920	1.875	3.036	2.943	3.162				15.282	10.281	12.272	3.116	2.215	3.189	3.836	4.822	4.131	4.577	5.876	2.297	1.884	
Total Pitch Moment		2517	111177	11142	9768	8384	6942	5556	4228	12223	11274	10628	9335	8076	5192	5109	3392	0486	14685	16291		10750			2062 1	2753	10455	5820			6909			15034	19925	
Total Drag.		2484	1268	1321	1393	1490	1552	1858	2166				841	972	1374	1694	1118	30	-1144			-2182	-914	271	256	9-		944-	-92	-279	-700				-57 1	
Total Lift.		7000	4796	5728	6077	6781	7072	6818	6069	4305	6565	5604	6264	6654	6620	6375	4722	4874	4781	4506		3430	4514	3451	3749	1333	1151	1709	1639	20 94	1930	2241	2388	7147	6934	
Exhaust Cas Temp. 9 (ToS)																																				
Engine Speed		13,000	13,400	13,450		13,500	13,000			13,350		13,400			13,200		16,600	16,000	15,250		16,600	15,250	16,600			12,300	12,200	13,400	13,500	14,500	15,300	15,700	15,000	16,500	16,300	
(RC) - CPS Wing Flap Angle (A) - degrees			_														_														_					
Reaction Control																																				
degrees Horizontal Tail Horizonte Angle Lacatees Lacatees																			_																	
(x) - degrees Exit Louver Angle		-	20							35					35		0	50	35	40	35	07	50	0	0	20	35		20		35		20		35	
Angle of Attack	-	71	0	2	7	9	00	10	12	0	2	7	Φ	∞	10	12	0																			
Tunnel Temp.		0		69					70						71			72					2	9/		75									16	
Fan Speed (Np.) - RPM	200	100	1405	1410	1405	1410	1360		1390	1395		1400	1405	1420	1405	1405	2270	2230	2300	2330	2310	2330	2270	2250	2320	1200	1210	1420	1380	1605		1755	1745	2320	2260	
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	3	17.04				12.80		12.54		12.64			12.58	12.48	12,64	12.58	5.62	5.74					_				1.88	_	1.51						13.56	
Tunnel Speed (V)	Ç	3															40				20													9		
Fun No.	-	7															-			_		_									-					_
Per Run	٢		တ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	67	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	07	
Foint No		3	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	454	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	055	1441	442	443	777	445	944	
							-			_			-		_	_		_		_						_										

Yew Angle (Y) - Degrees	1	0														-																			
Pitch Moment Coefficent (_M H)		0.0605	0.02/0	0.048/	8670 0	0.0438	0.0456	0.0345	0.0264	0.0654	0.0650	0.0599	0.0622	0.0525	0.0484	0.0457	0.0818	0.0724	0.0737	0.0691	0.0651	0.0541	0.0378	0.0827										****	
Drag Coefficient (H)	1	1000-	0.000	0.2105	0.2227	0.2387	0.2589	0.2851	0.3045	0.1146	0.1282	0.1399	0.1467	0.1619	0.1916		_				0.0712	_		0.0035											
Lift Coefficient	0 3830	0.3760	0,000	0.6722	0.7431	0.8206	0.9544	0.9300	0.9456	0.6378	0.7195	0.7846	0.9143	0.8880	0.9598		0.5908	0.6659	0.7175		0.8265	0.8601	0.7739	0.5336								-			
Velocity Ratio (V /V tp)	791.0	0.159	0 232	233	232	234	0.234	0.236		0.235	0.239	0.239		0.235	0.233	0.229	0.238	0.237		0.235	0.234			0.237											_
Barometer In, Hg.	30.28																							;	30.26										_
Lift To Drag Mario	-6.841	3.425	3.110	3.251	3.395	3.493	3.395	3,303	3.148	5.738	5.779	5.755	6.369	5.600	5.125	4.374	34.659	22.719	19.538	15.356	12.103	8.224	4.844		4.41/	2,000	7.644	7.174	5.901	3.907	5.016	6.195	7.067	7.77	_
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C _M)	0.9153	0.4591	0.3898	0.3484	0.3455	0.3484	0.3271	0.2685	0.2121	0.5104	0.4920	0.4544	0.4905	0.4127	0.3701	0.3780	0.6229	0.5572	0.5749	0.5389	0.5162	0.4328			1198	-,1110	2347	1852	2288	3057	0784	8680	1134	1197	
Drag Coefficient (_Q)	2840	0.6252	0.5308	0.5507	0.5899	0.6231	0.6717	0.7282	0.7961	0.2906	0.3150	0.3454	0.3774	0.4152	0.4739	0.5574	0.0435	0.0754	0.0958	0.1319	0.1803	0.2778	0.4246	0.0023	0.1259	0.1421	0.1497	0.1787	0.2294	0.3234	0.1317	0.1338	0.1412	0.1511	
Lift Coefficient (c _L)	1.923	2.122	1.630	1.770	1.983	2.156	2.261	2.385	2.486	1.648	1.801	1.968	2.384	2.305	2.409	2.418	1.488	1.693	1.851	2.006	2.163	2.270	2.037	1.354	0.738	0.882	1,124	1.262	1.334	1.244	0.641	0.809	0.978	1.155	-
Total Pitch Moment (N:T) - Ft. Lba.	21512	8581	3535	7572	7463	7479	9289	5488	3969	/1917	114/6	10453	11273	6616	8094	7842	14994	13227	13514	12502	11971	76 76	6153	17007				-659	-788	-981	-1273 (-1458 (-1865	-
Total Drag (D _T) - Lbs.	-689	1955	2015	2098	2224	2325	2468	2691						1657	1852							1161	1024		85	87	87	16	11.6	147	313 -			348 -	_
Total Lift (L. L. L	8679	5954	5463	5993	6029	7280	7589	8128	8308	1696	9000	0000	6979	1941	8301	7923	5275	5974	0249	7/69	7568	7689	6777	218	305	363	644	200	528	477	986	1272	1544	1833	-
.qmaT sat tauankZ q (TD2)					•															-										-					
Maga - (Salw)	15,900	16,650	14,600		14,650		14,650		17. 600	17. 550	14,330	200	74,000		14,650		14,600					14,500	2004,41	1											_
Wing Flep Angle seares - (38)																-					_														-
Resction Control Setting (RC) - CPS																																			-
LiaT Laincairchi aign acantani assigs - $\binom{1}{4}$					•									-																					-
Exit Louver Angle	35	0					0		20							· ·	ŝ						07	2									_		-
Angle of Attmck	0			2	4	9 0	n	2 2	71		1 <	- 4	0		07	12	0	5	4	9 0	0 0	12	. 0	0	2	4	9	ಏ	10	12	0	2			
Tunnel Temp.	92								77															59				-			09				-
Fan Speed (N _p) - RPM	2350	2260	1710		1715	1695	600	1700	1705	1695	1690	1715	1705	1710	01/	1715	01/	1705	01/1	720	07/	069	1700												-
Tunnel Dynamic Fressure (q) ~ Lbs/sq.ft.				12.64		ì	12.34		12.64				12 64 1			12.03				12.54			12.64 1		1.39	1.42					5.56	29.62	, 04 , 04	99.0	_
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	09																_	-				1 -	-1	20							07				-
Run No.	19																			-				50							~4				_
Point No Per Run		42	43	77	45	46	j .	0 0	20 2	21	5.2	53	7 7		2	56	70 1	20 0	56	9 5	70 5	20	94	1 2	2	m	4	2	9	_	00	0 1	01	=	-
Point No Consecutive	447	844	644	450	451	452	455	, t t	456	457	857	459	7,60			462							470			473	724	475	925	477	478		1 084	481 1	-
																						- ~	7	7	~	7	∠1.	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	

TABLE A-2

AMES TEST RESULTS (Continued)

Yaw Angle																 														
Fitch Moment Coeffictent (K _M)													 						 -											
Drag Coefficient (H)												'																		
Ližt Coefficient (H _L)					-											 •														
Velocity Matio (V /V b)																				~								-40		
Barometer In. Hg.	30 02												 -																	
Lift To Drag Ratio	7 037	6.788	5.187	4.000	4.941	6.048	7.352	7.514	7.864	7.239	4.931	4.042																		
Pitch Moment Coefficient (C _M)	- 1812						9960	-,1210	1431	1658	2220	2586															1			_
Drag Coefficiant (_Q D)	0.1697	0.2139	0.2780	0.3460	0.1349	0.1367	0.1385	0.1533	0.1676	0.2041	0.2861	0.3564						-		-										-
Lift Coefficient (C _L)	1.326	1.432	1.422	1,364	979.0	0.806	0.998	1.132	1.298	1,457	1.391	1.421																		_
Total Pitch Moment (14, 1) - Ft. Lbs.	-2589	-2448	-3179	-3675	-2121	-2830	-3537	-4209	-4810	-5378	-6718	-7677																		
Total Drag (D _T) - Lbs.	374	437	522	615	727	739	742	787	828	938	1192	1424												•						_
Total Lift. (L,) - Lbs.	2099	2251	2188	2076	2276	2872	3555	4054	4593	5093	9774	4880										•			P				-	-
Exhaust Cas Temp.															-															_
Sngine Speed (4 ₁₈₅) - MAR -																												-		_
(RC) - CPS Wing Flap Angle (A) - degrees																														_
Reaction Control Setting																														
Horizon Fall Horizon Fall Horiz		•											 																	_
Angle of Attack (X) - degrees													 -	<u> </u>		 														-
Tunnel Temp. q°	61					62			63			79				 														-
Fan Speed																														-
Tunnel Dynamic Freseure (q) - Lbs/sq.ft.	5.66		5.58	5.48	12.65	12.79	12.83	12.77	12.69	12.61	12.51	12,65				 	, -									—				-
Tunnel Speed (V) - Knots	40				09								 			 					10									-
on mus	20												 _			 														_
Point No			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	 			 														-
Point No Consecutive	482										765	493				 							-							-

APPENDIX B

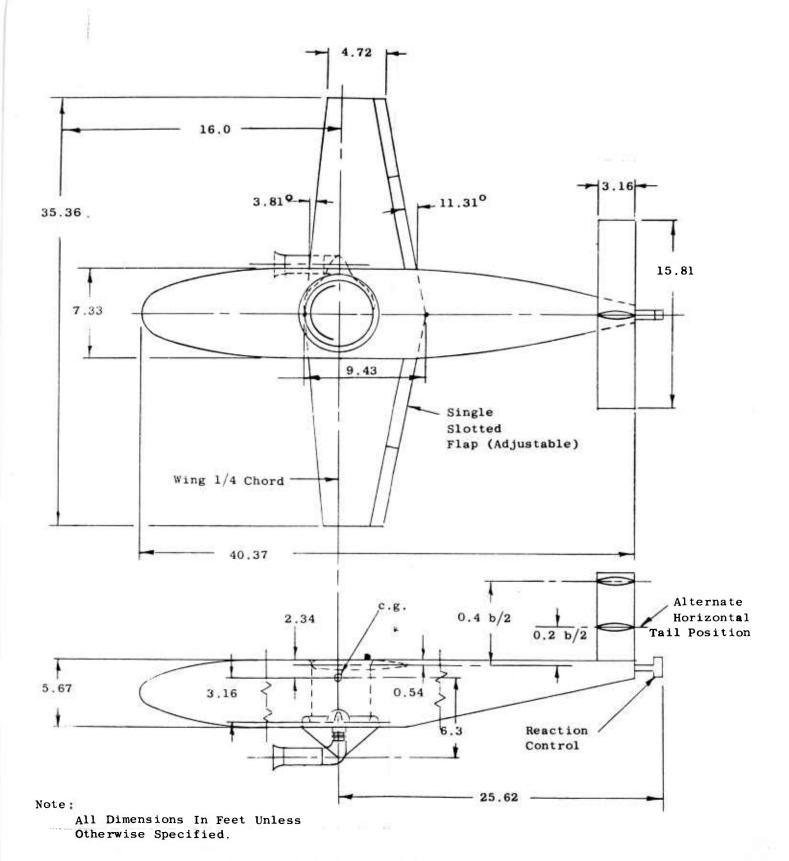


FIGURE 1. SKETCH OF NASA FULL-SCALE AIRCRAFT MODEL

GEOMETRIC DATA

WING

Area 250 Sq. Ft.
Aspect Ratio 5
Taper Ratio 0.5
Mean Aero. Chord 7.33 Ft.
Airfoil Section NASA 63-210
Wing Loading 28 PSF.

HORIZONTAL TAIL

Area 50 Sq. Ft.
Aspect Ratio 5
Taper Ratio 1.0
Airfoil Section NASA 63 A 012

VERTICAL TAIL

Area 25 Sq. Ft.
Aspect Ratio 2.5
Taper Ratio 1.0
Airfoil Section NASA 63 A 015

ernate izontal osition

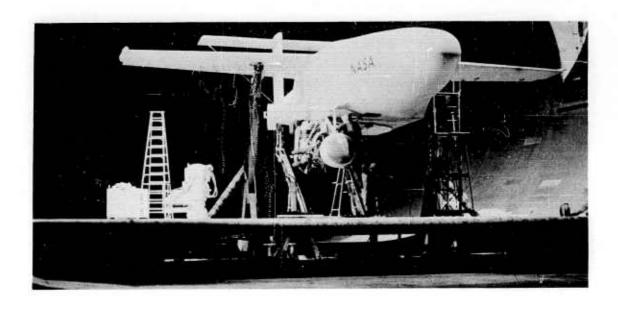


FIGURE 2a WIND TUNNEL INSTALLATION, $h/d_F = 1.41$



FIGURE 2b WIND TUNNEL INSTALLATION, $L/d_F = 0.85$

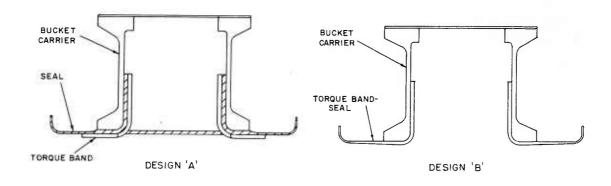


FIGURE 3a TORQUE BAND/SEAL DESIGN CONFIGURATIONS

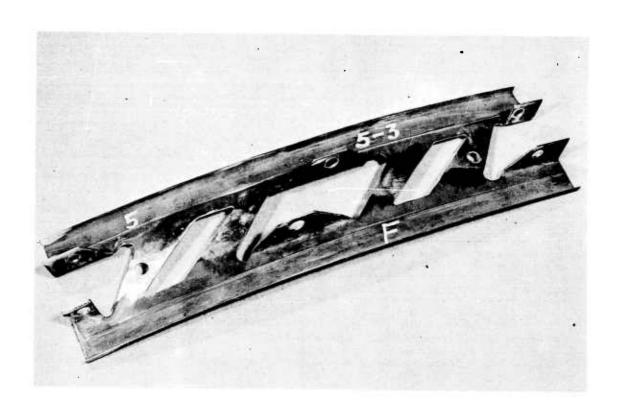
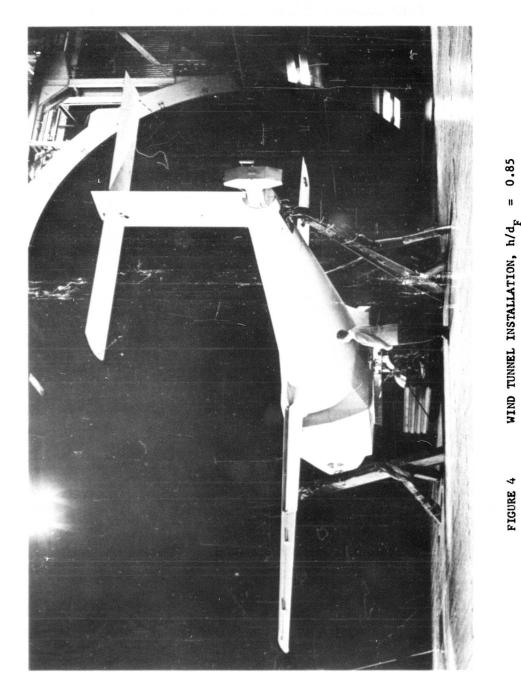


FIGURE 3b ROTATING SEAL SEGMENT (DESIGN 'A')



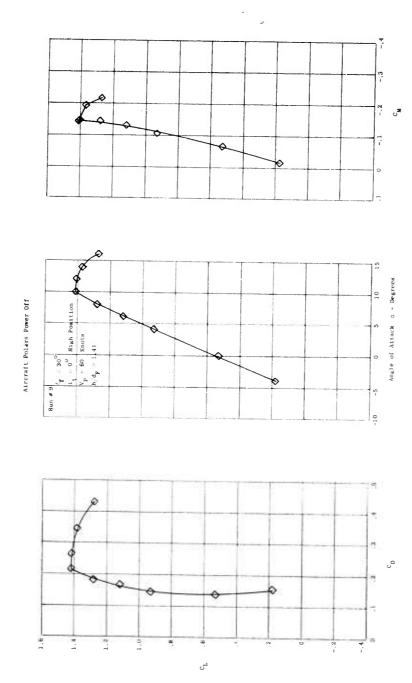
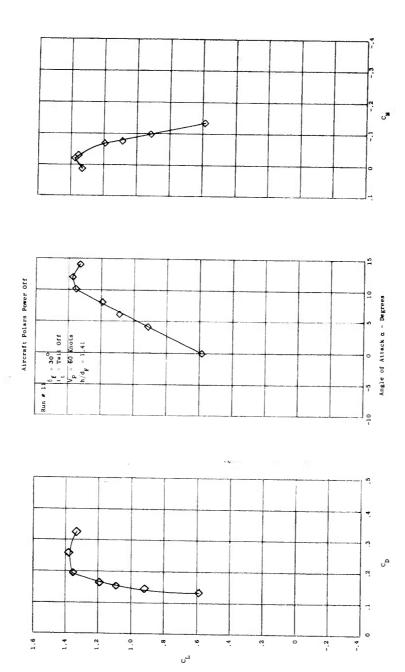


Figure 5. Unpowered A/C Performance (Run 9)



Section Section 2

A CAMPAGORNES A

Figure 6. Unpowered A/C Performance (Run 11)

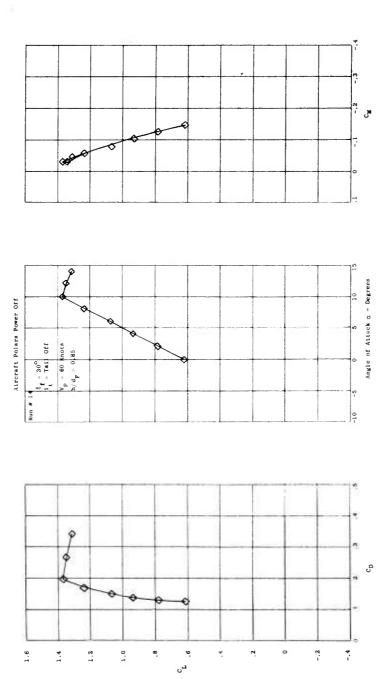


Figure 7. Unpowered A/C Performance (Run 14)

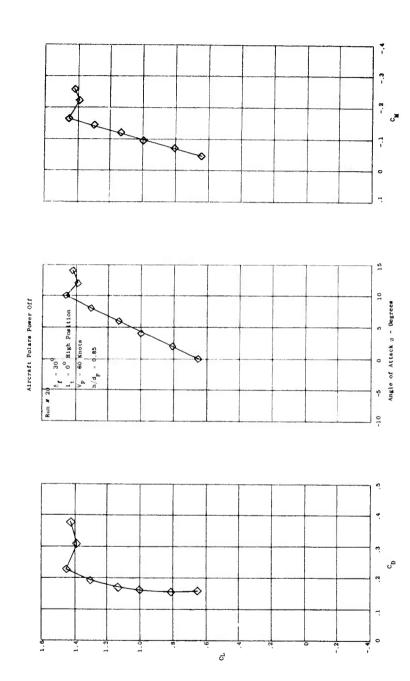


Figure 8. Unpowered A/C Performance (Run 20)

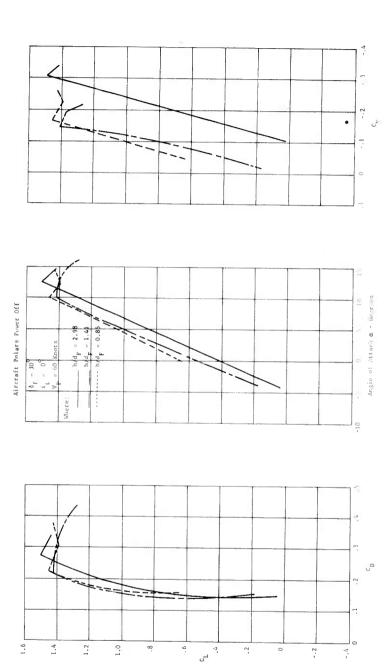


Figure 9. Comparison Of The Unpowered

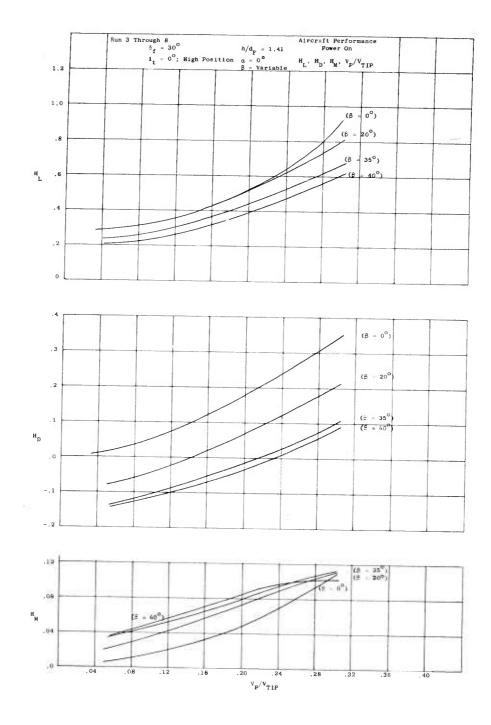


Figure 10. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 3 Through 8

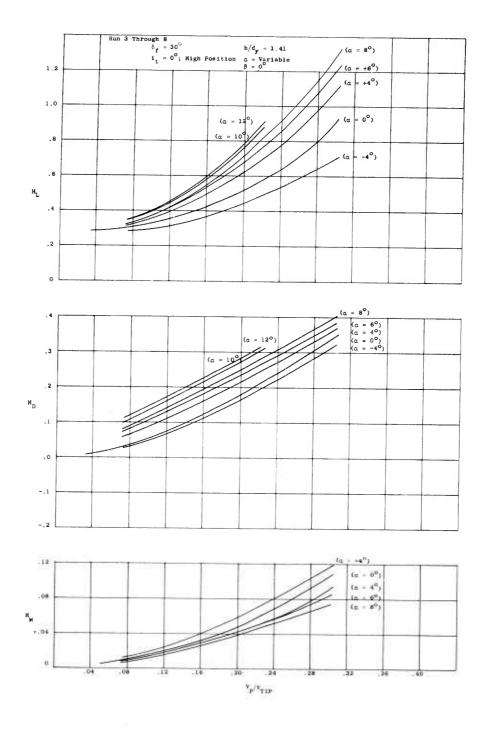


Figure 11. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 3 Through 8

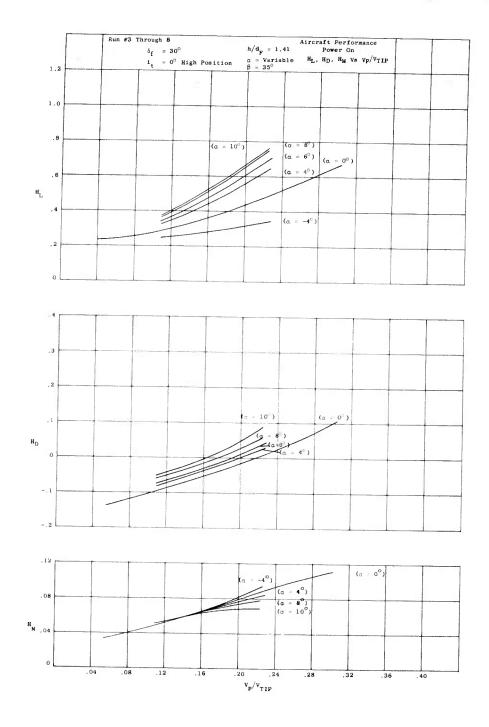


Figure 12. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 3 through 8

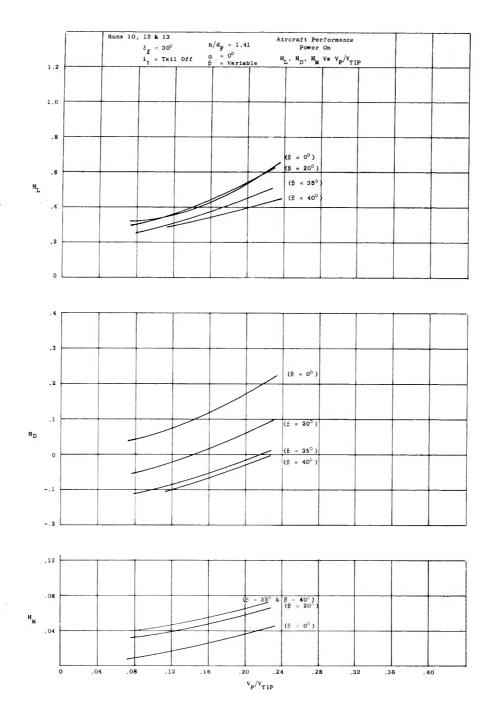


Figure 13. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 10, 12 & 13

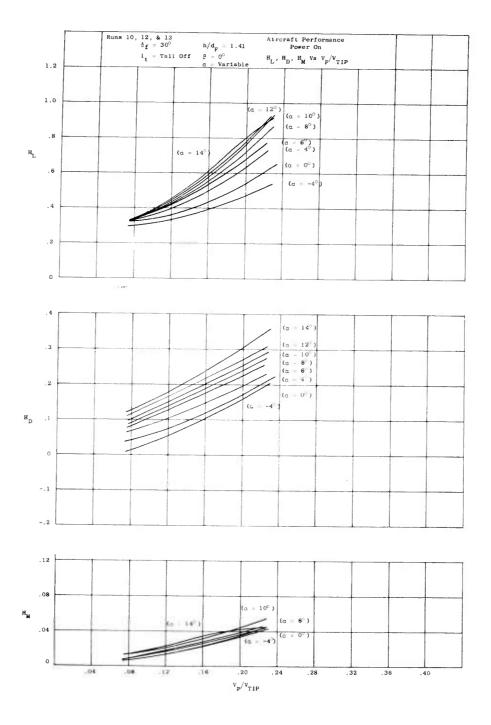


Figure 14. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 10, 12 & 13

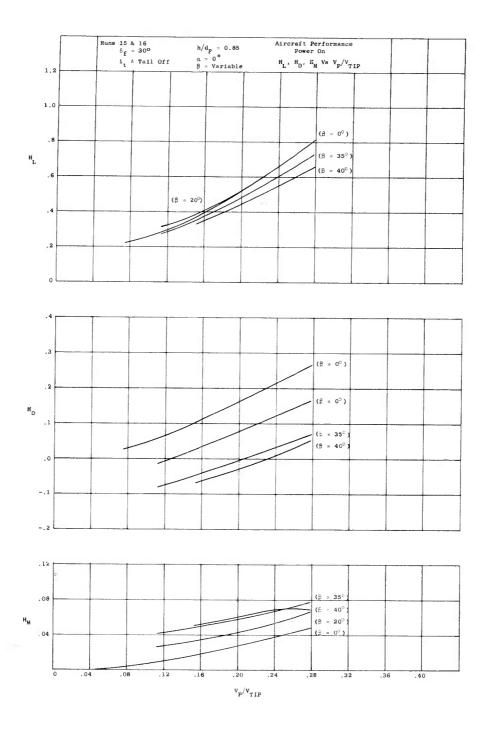


Figure 15. Fan Powered Aircraft Performance Runs 15 & 16

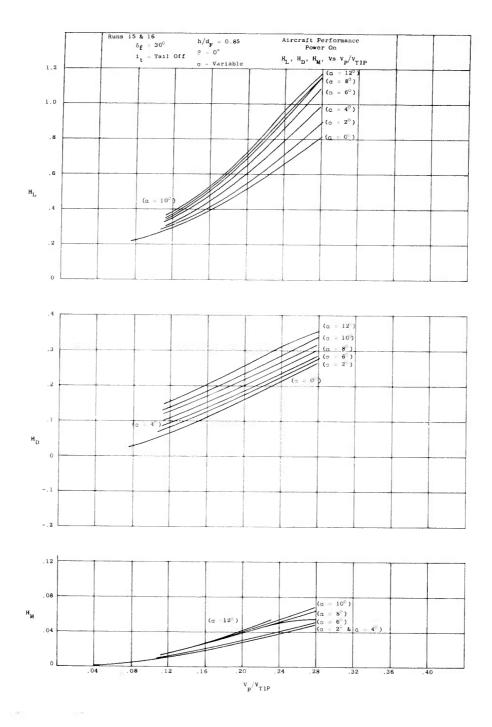


Figure 16. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 15 & 16

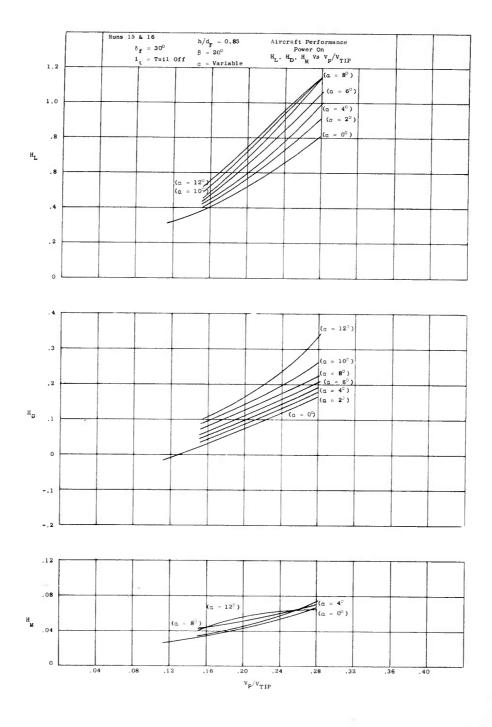


Figure 17. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 15 & 16

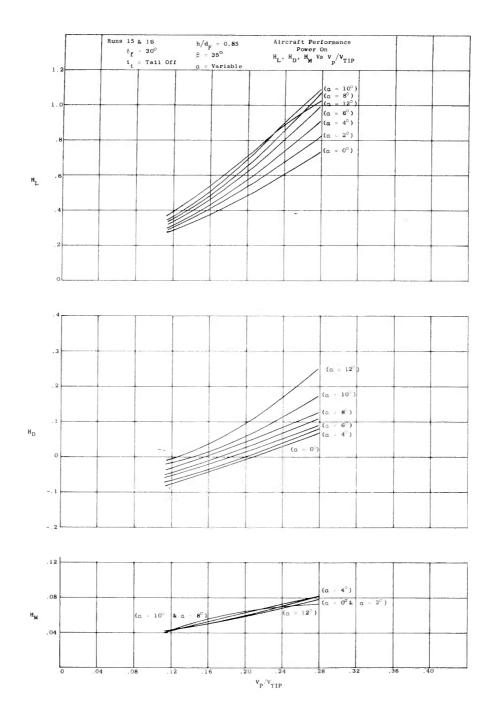


Figure 18. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 15 & 16

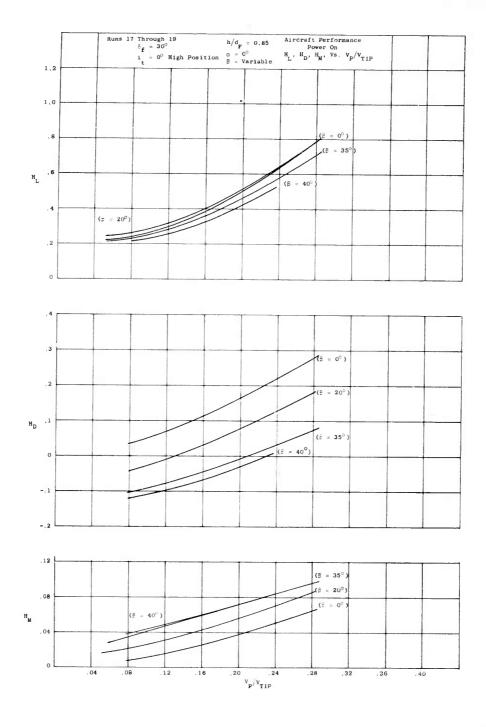


Figure 19. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 17 to 19

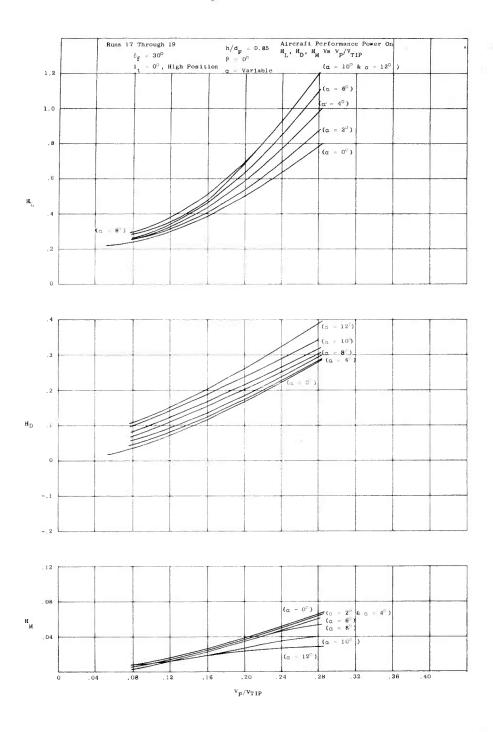


Figure 20. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 17 to 19

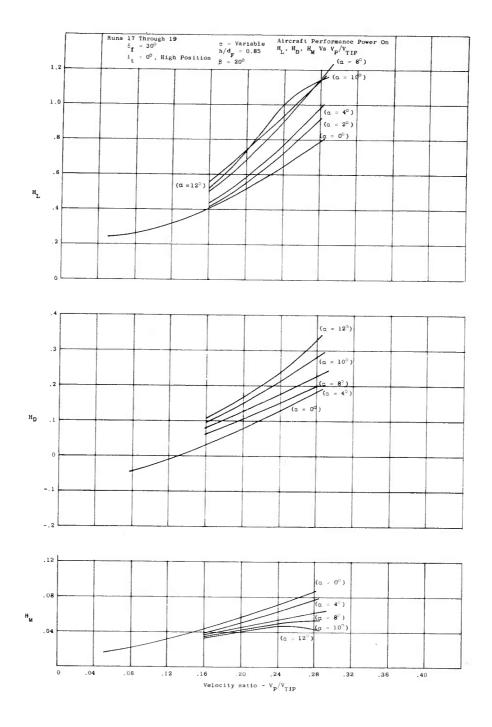


Figure 21. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 17 to 19

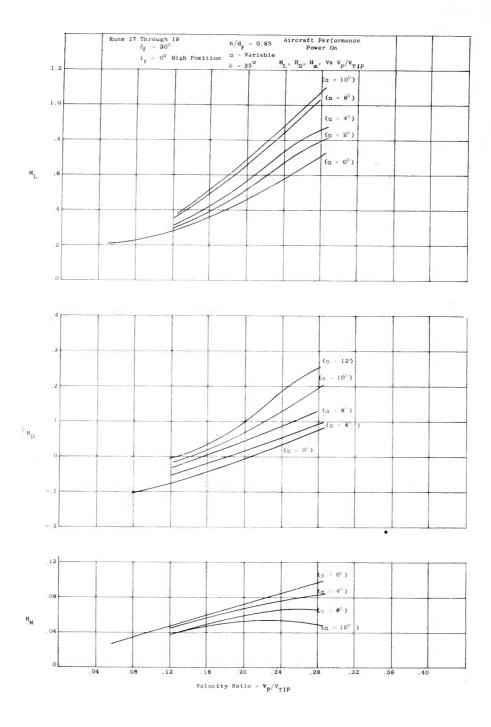


Figure 22. Fan Powered A/C Performance Runs 17 to 19

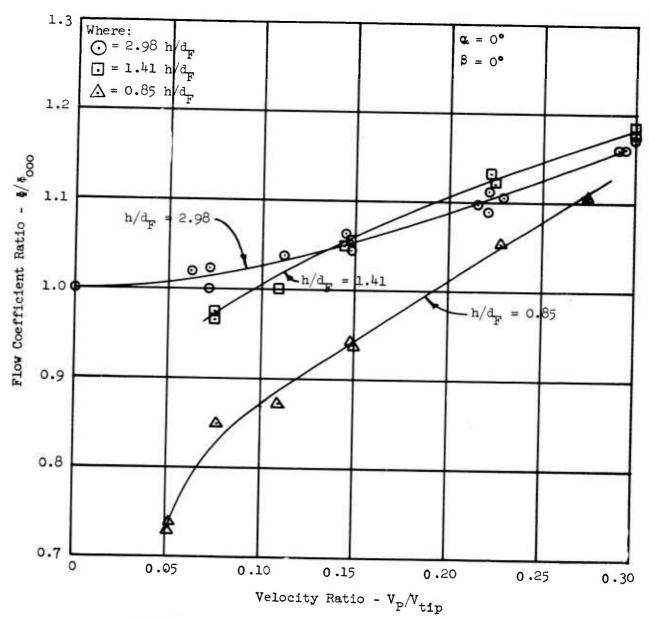


FIGURE 23a - FLOW CONFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

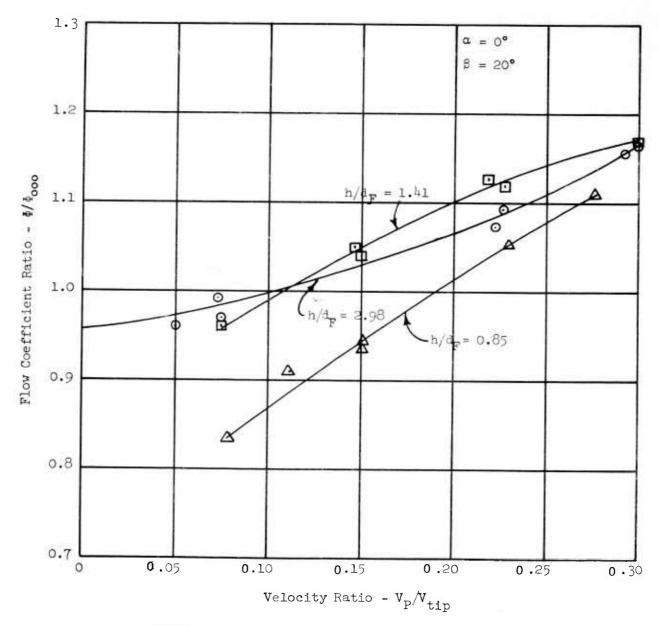


FIGURE 23b - FLOW COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

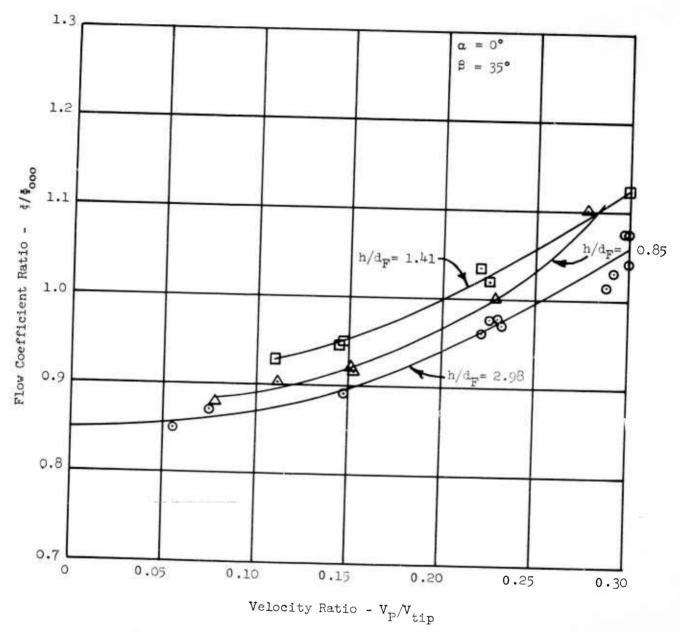


FIGURE 23c - FLOW COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

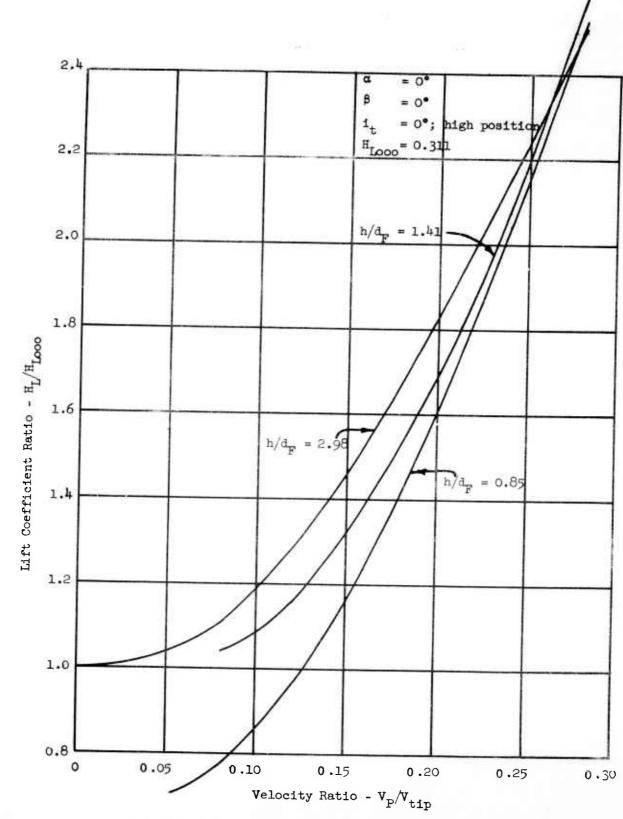


FIGURE 24a - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

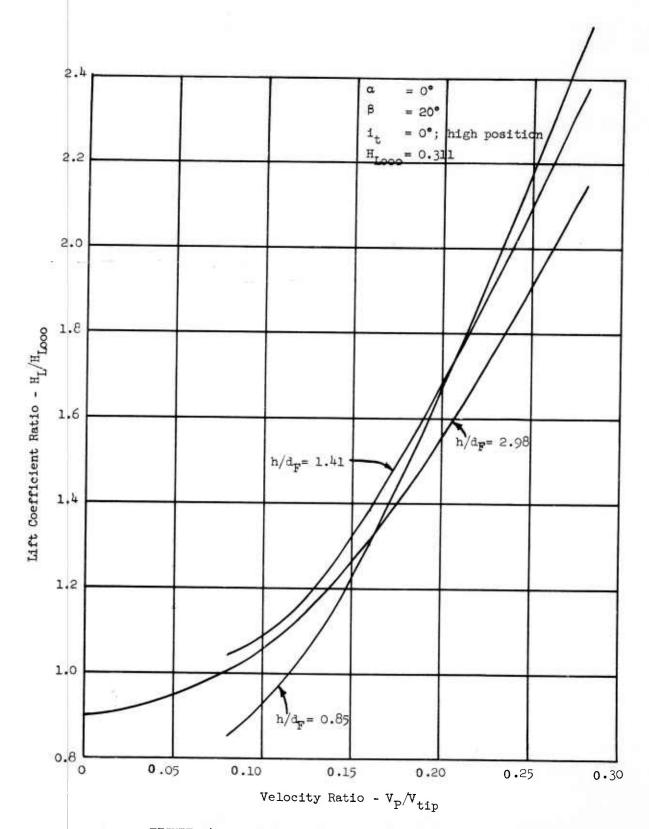


FIGURE 24b - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

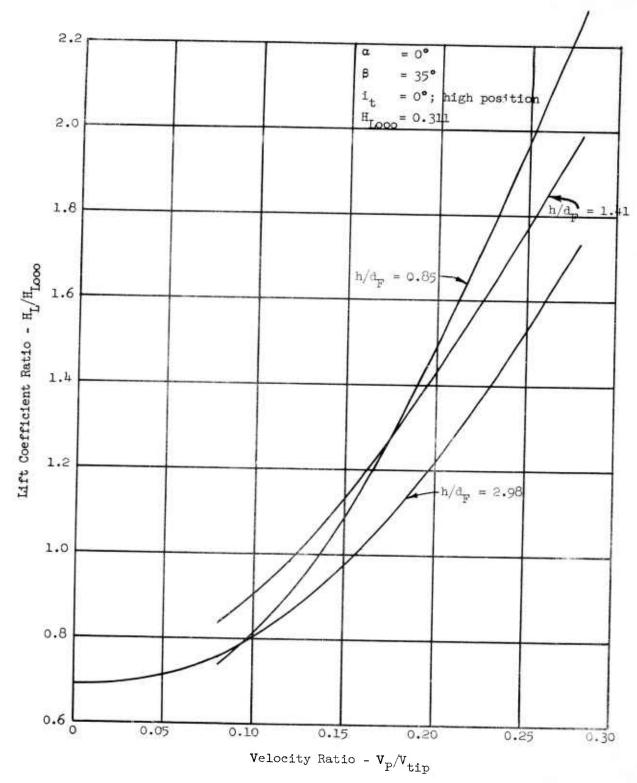


FIGURE 24c - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

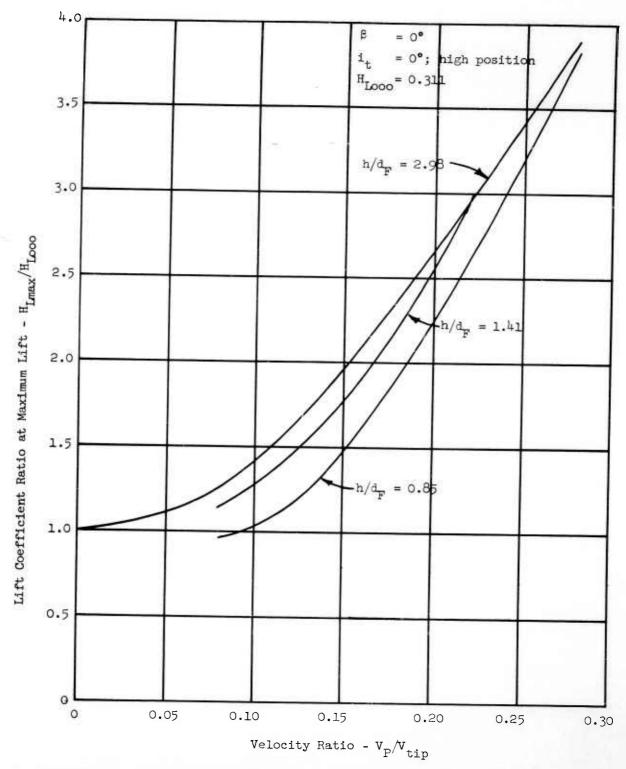


FIGURE 25a - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO AT MAXIMUM LIFT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

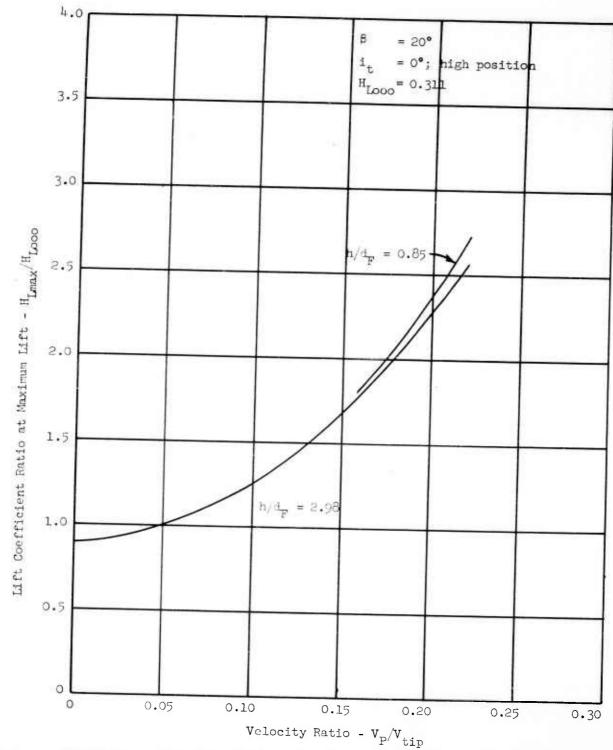


FIGURE 256 - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO AT MAXIMUM LIFT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

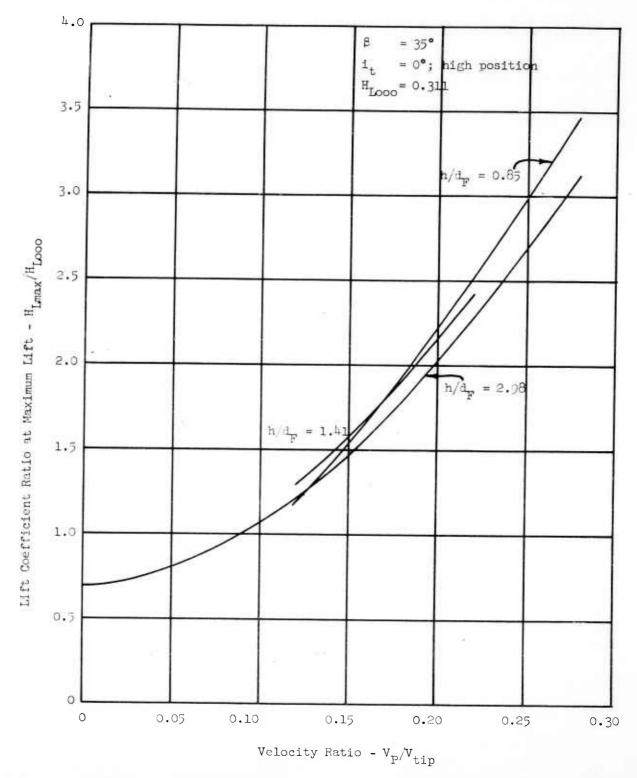


FIGURE 25c - LIFT COEFFICIENT RATIO AT MAXIMUM LIFT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

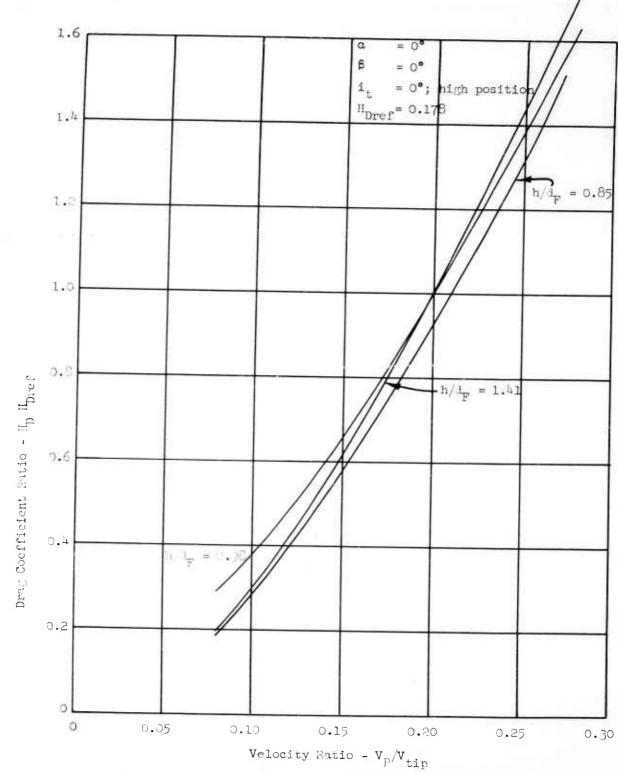


FIGURE 26a - DRAG COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

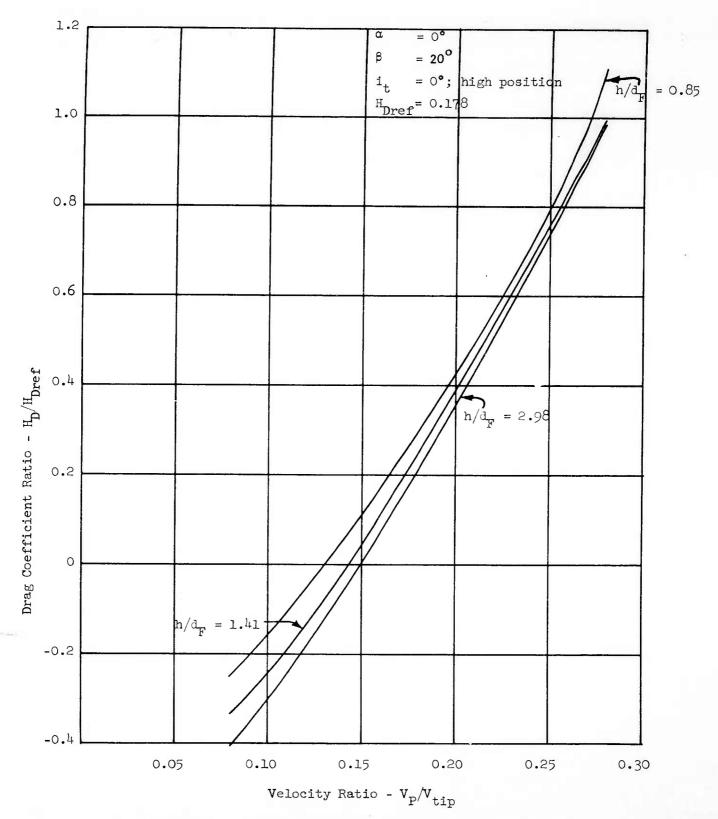


FIGURE 26b - DRAG COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

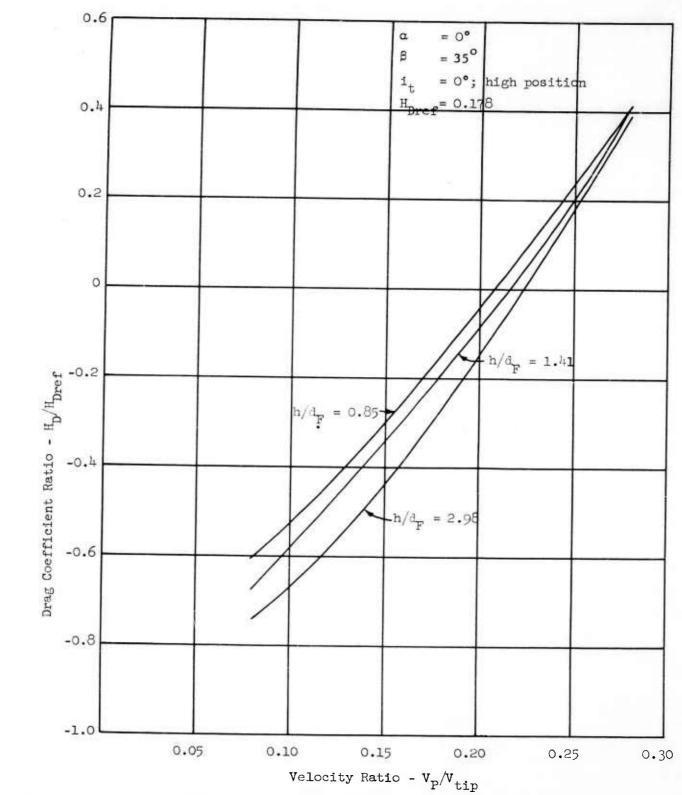
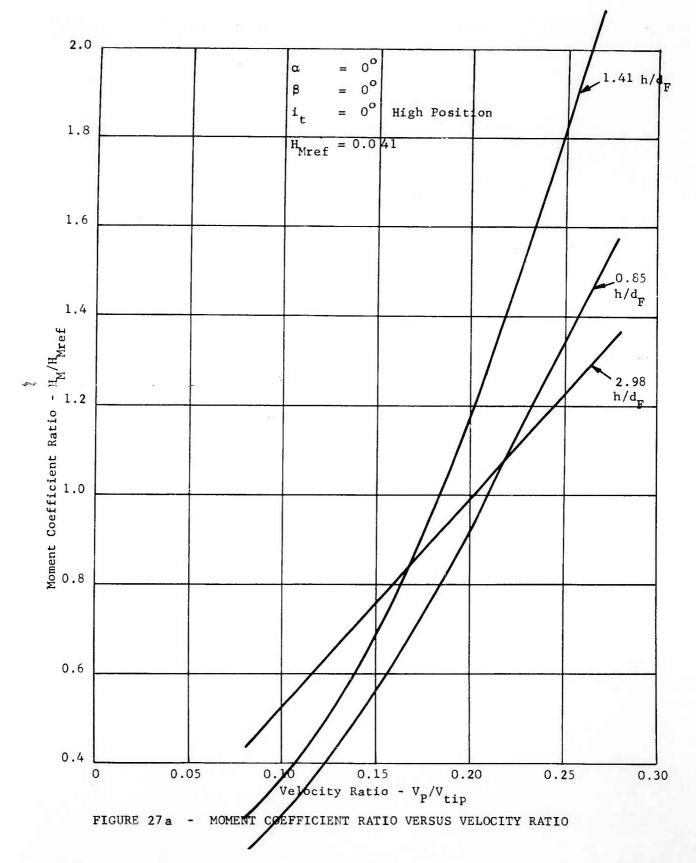


FIGURE 26c - DRAG COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO



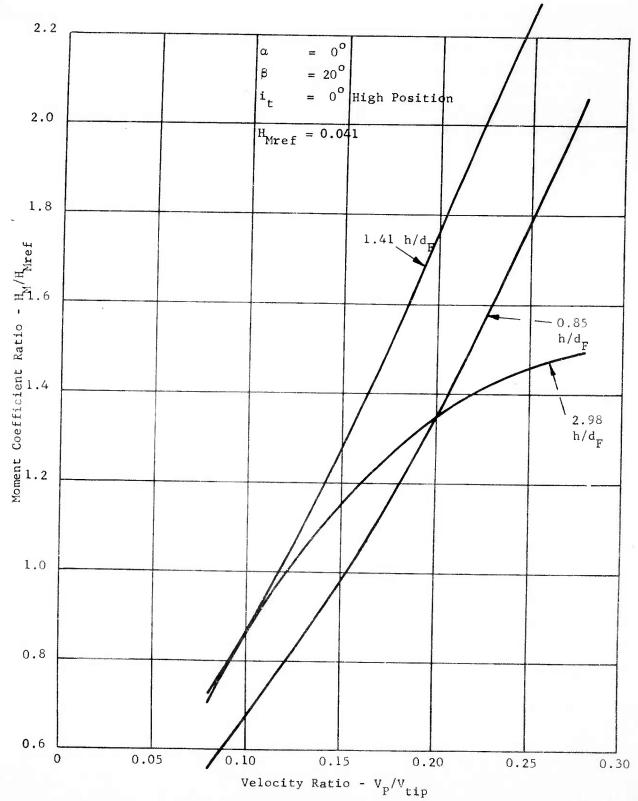


FIGURE 27b - MOMENT COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

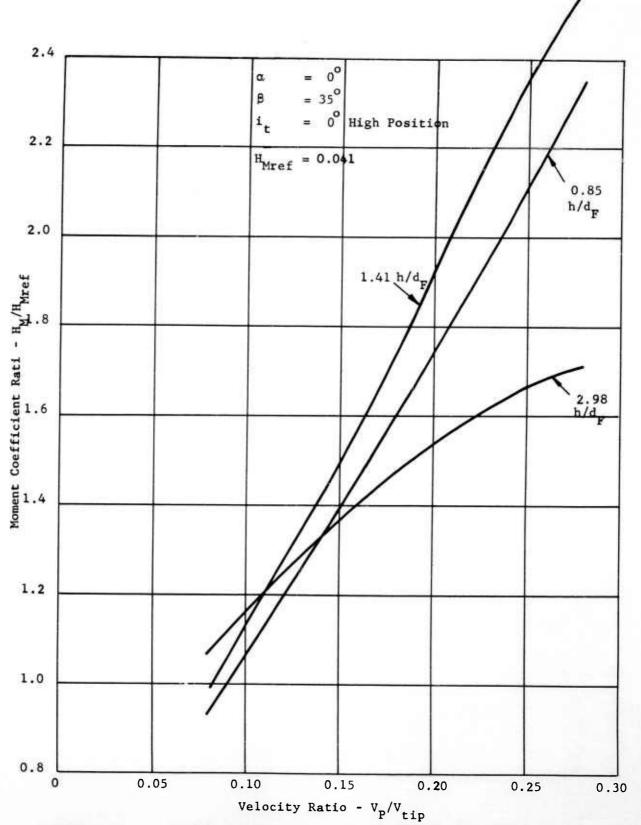


FIGURE 27c - MOMENT COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

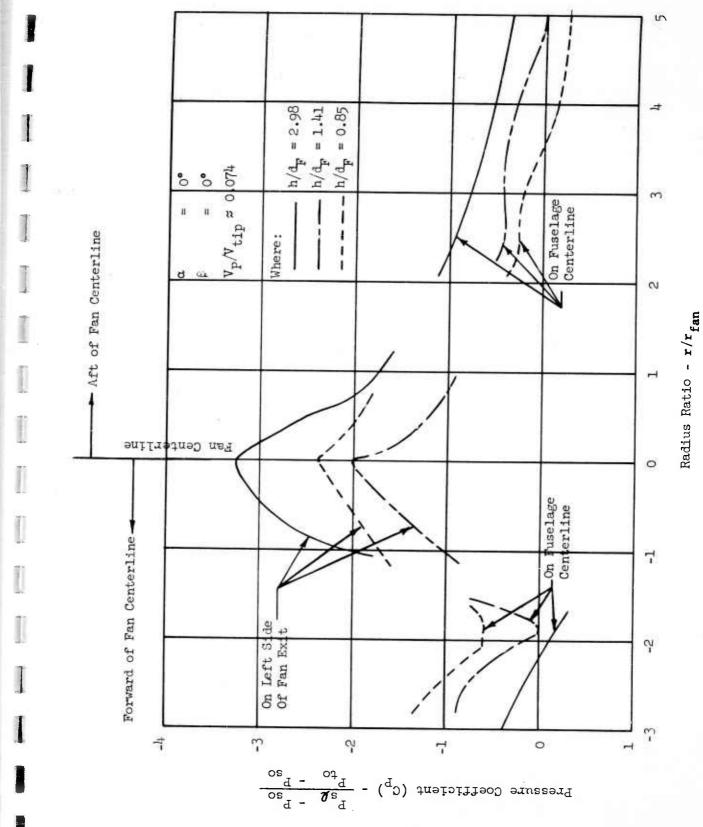


FIGURE 28a - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOTTOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO

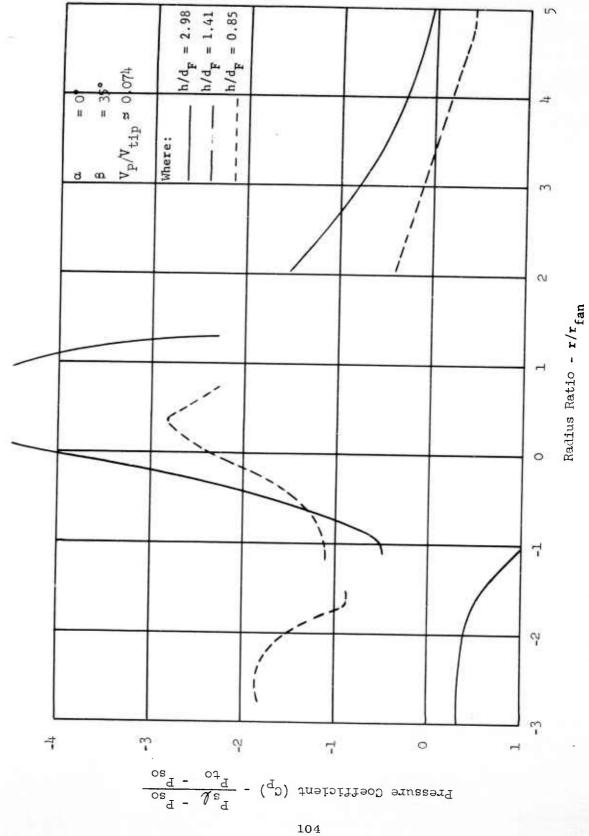
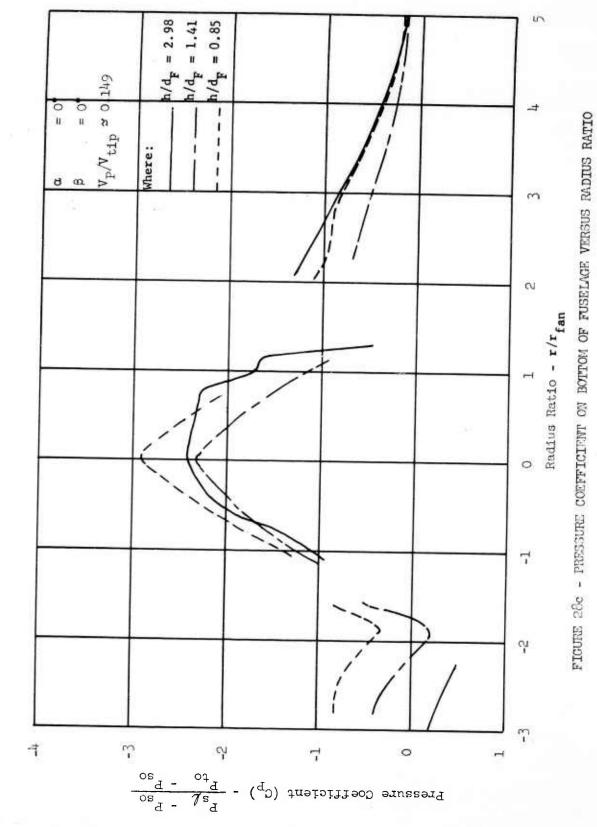


FIGURE 28b - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOTTOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO

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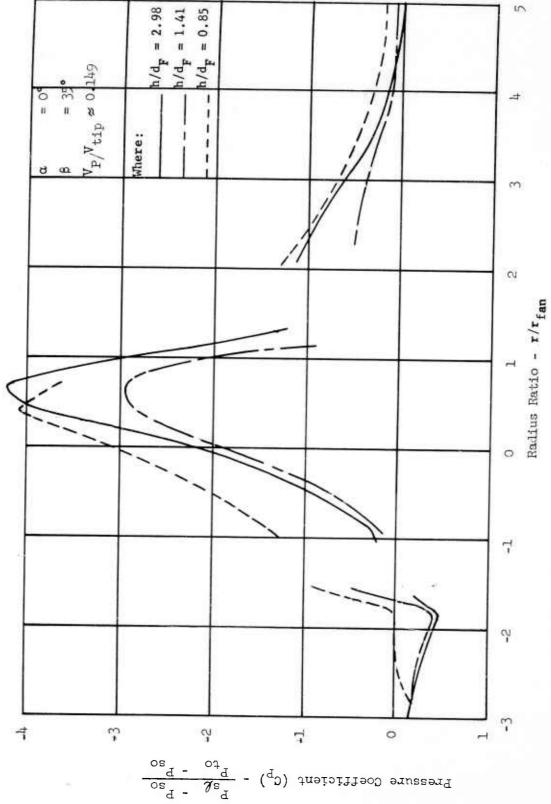


FIGURE 28d - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOTTOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO

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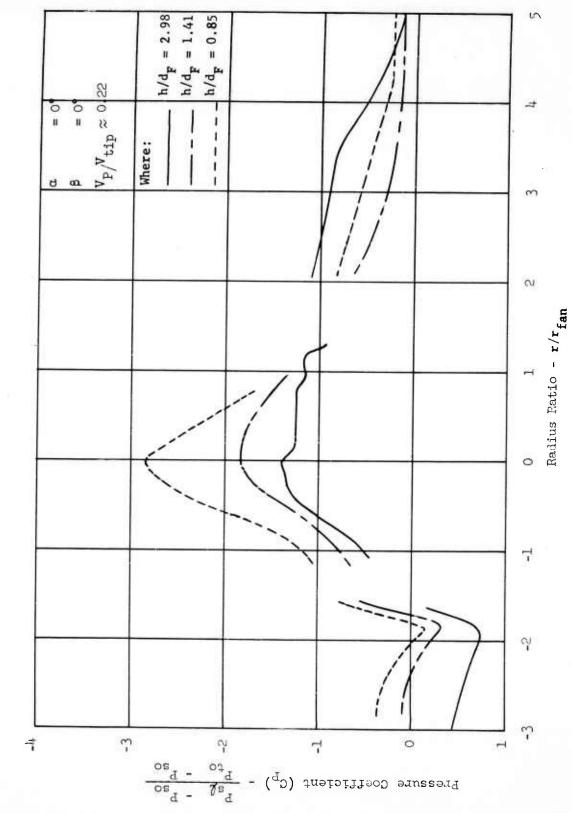
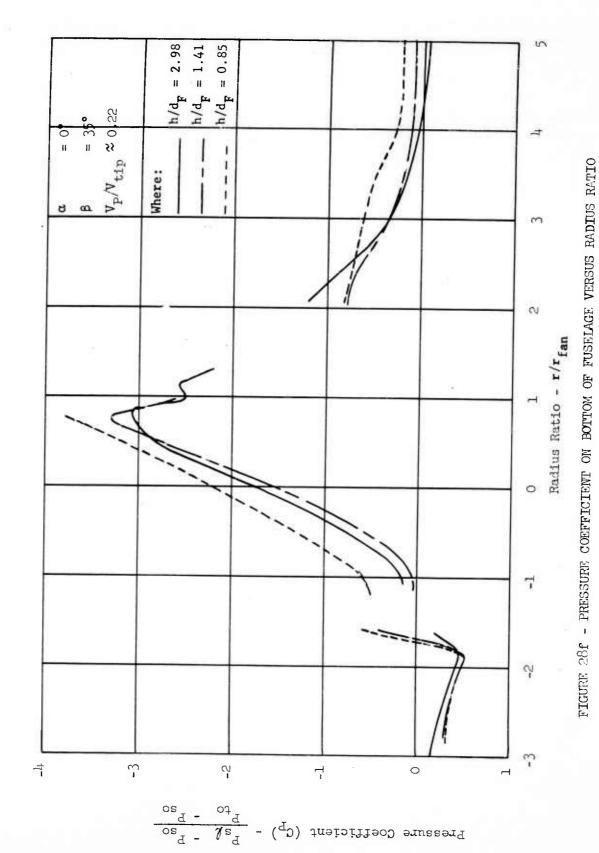


FIGURE 28e - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOTTOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO



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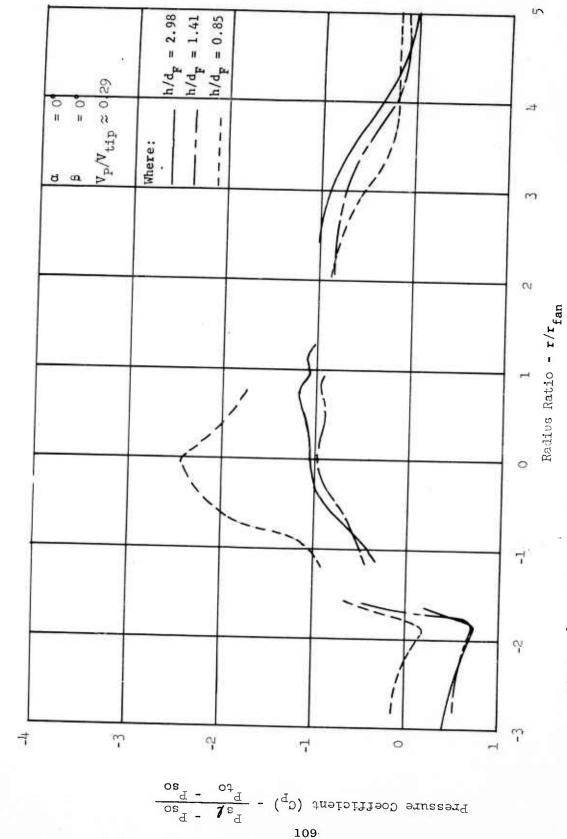


FIGURE 28g - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOTTOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO

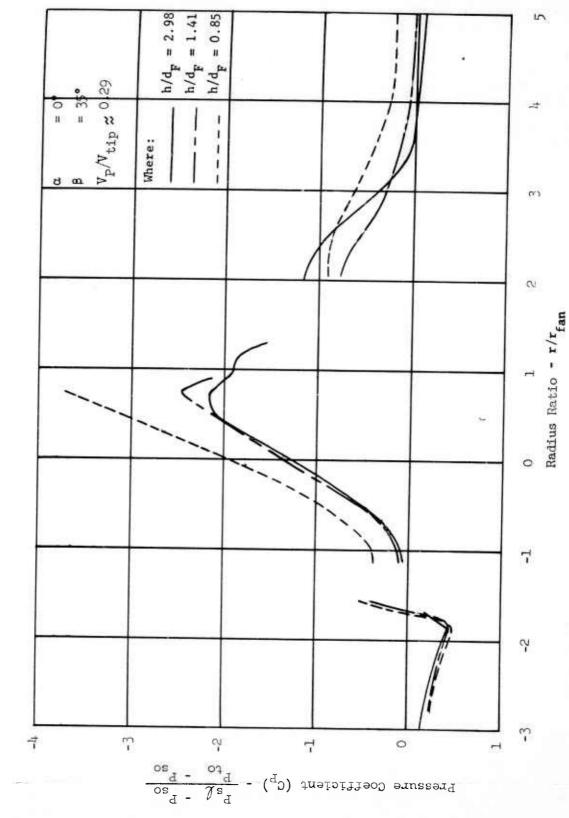
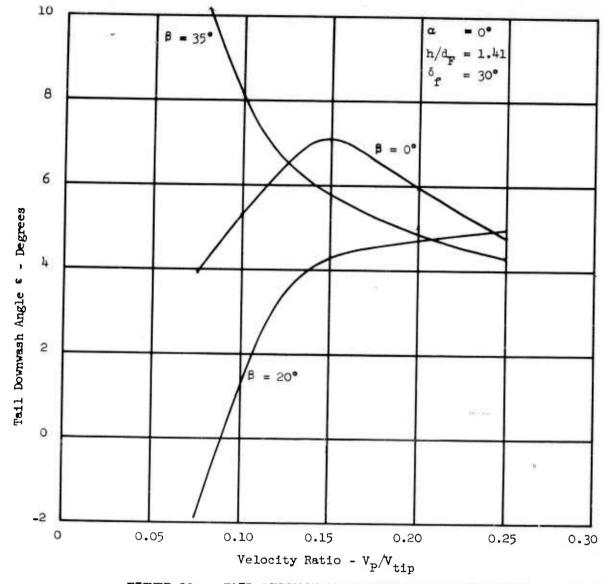


FIGURE 28h - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON BOFFOM OF FUSELAGE VERSUS RADIUS RATIO



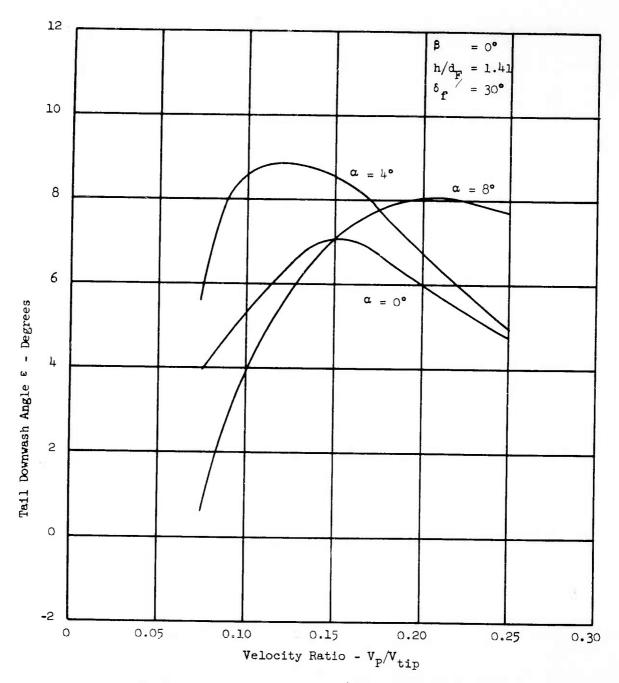


FIGURE 29b - TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

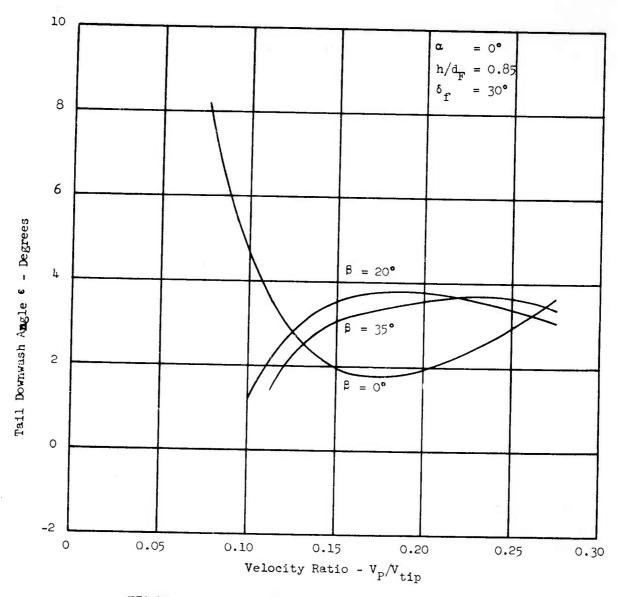


FIGURE 29c - TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

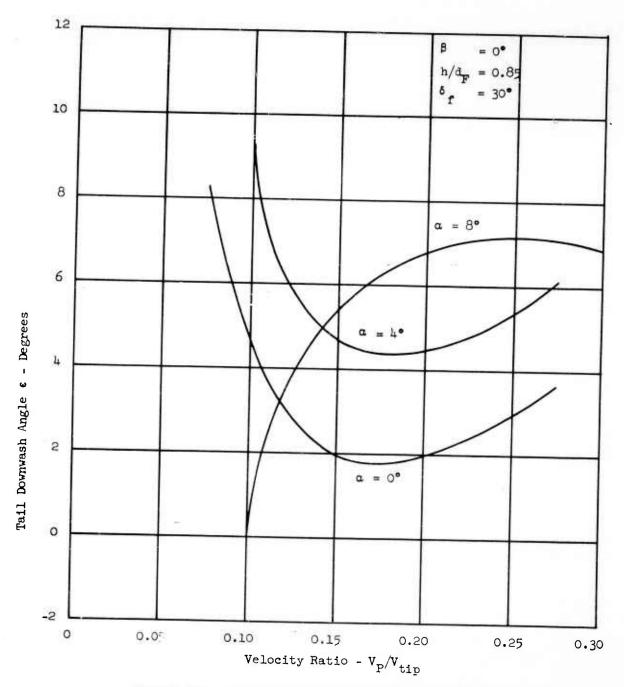


FIGURE 29d - TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

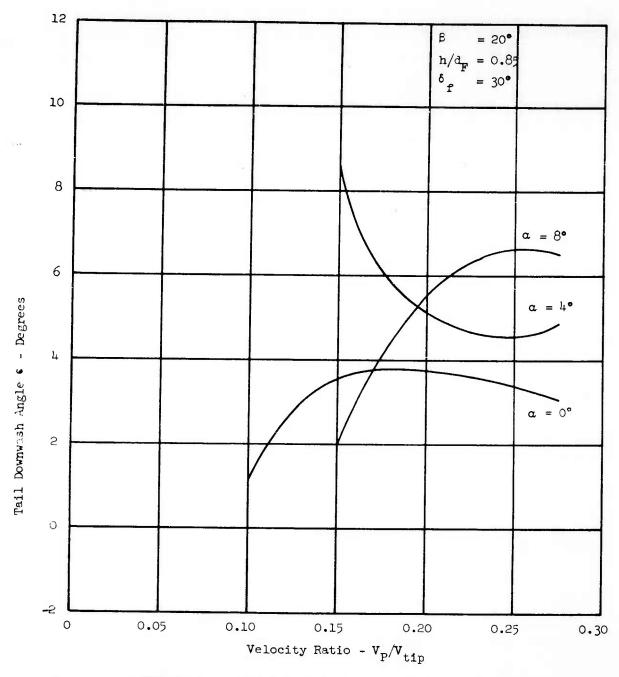


FIGURE 29e - TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

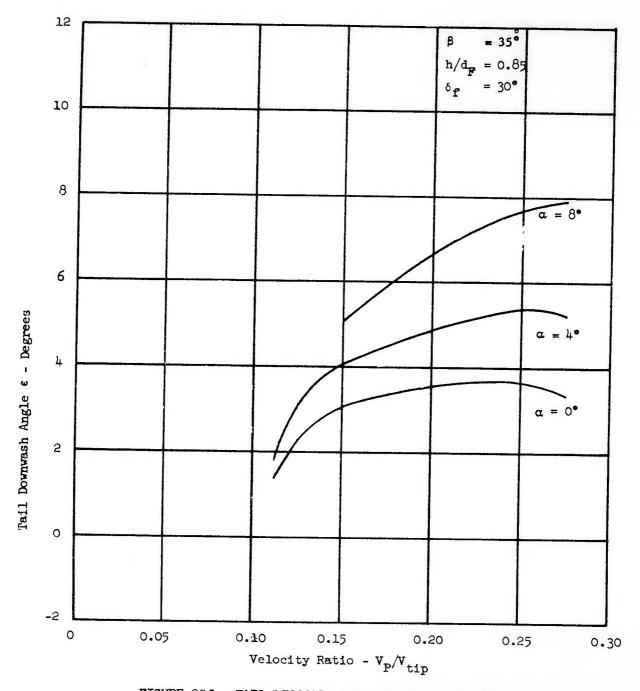


FIGURE 29f - TAIL DOWNWASH ANGLE VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

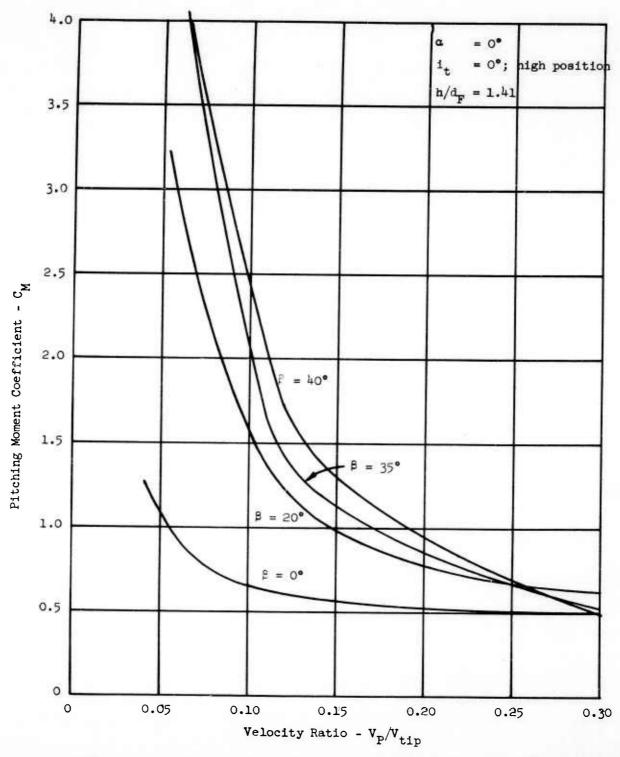


FIGURE 30a - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

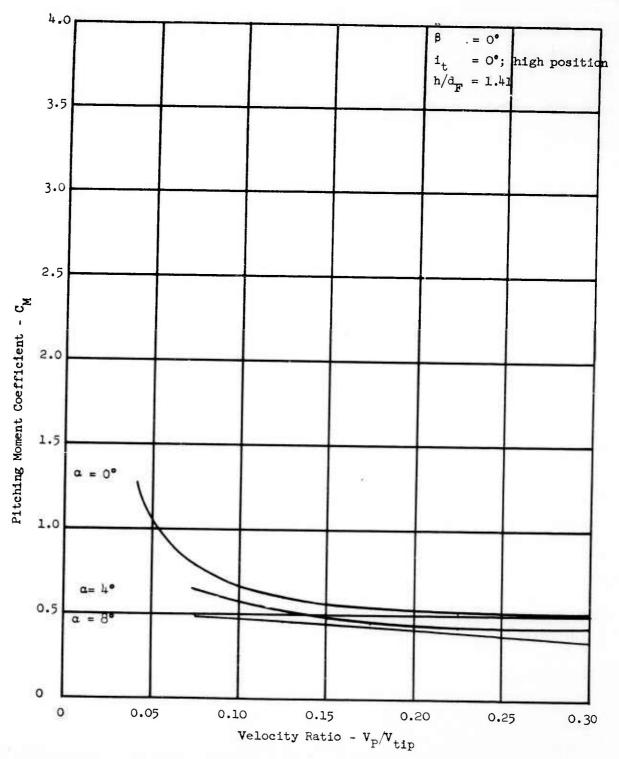


FIGURE 30b - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

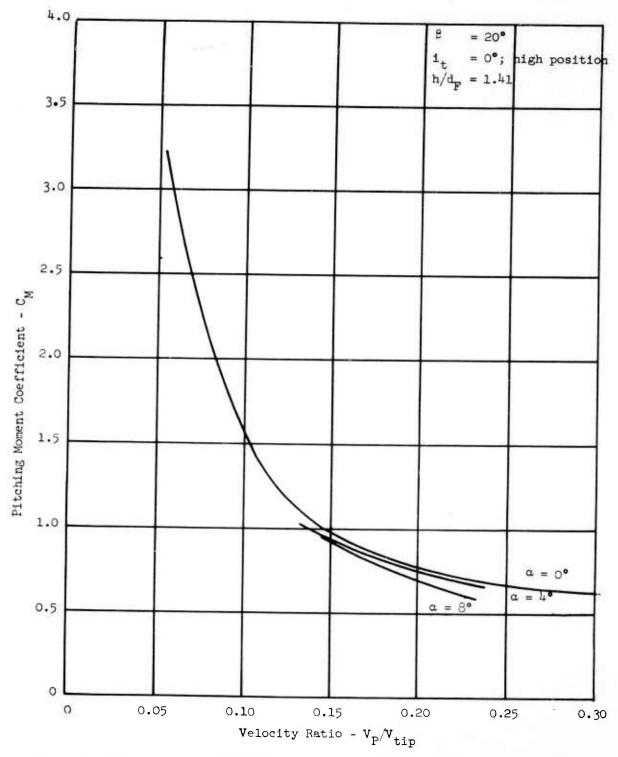


FIGURE 30c - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

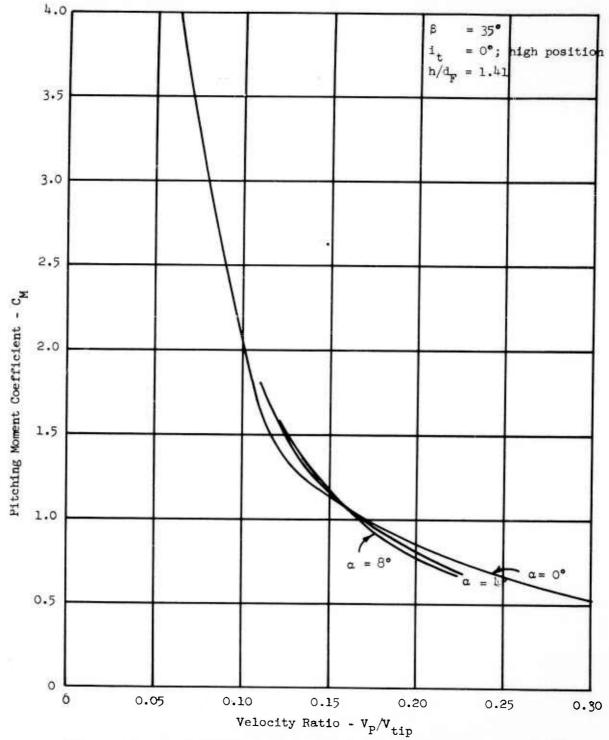


FIGURE 30d - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

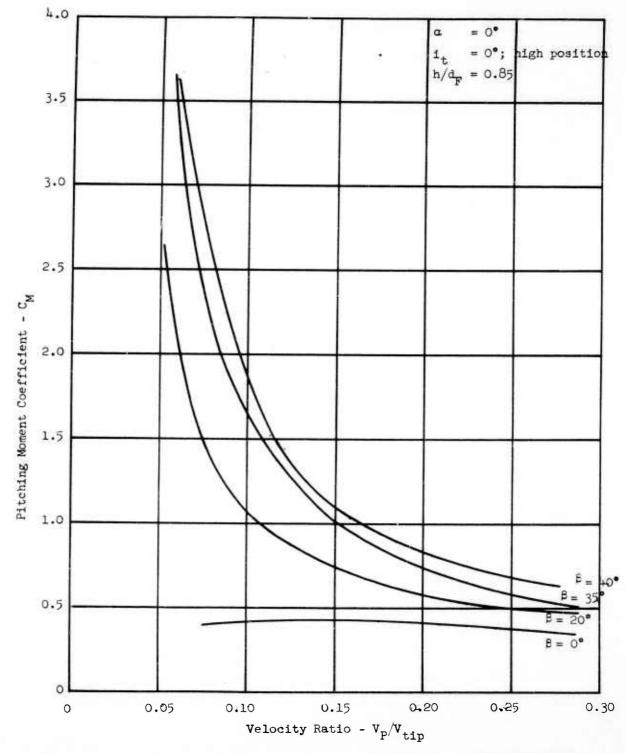


FIGURE 30e - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

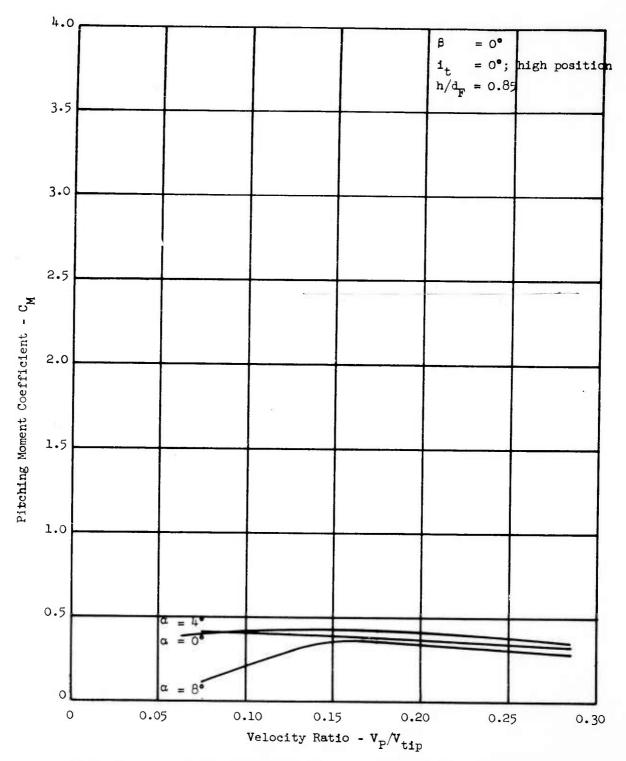


FIGURE 30f - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

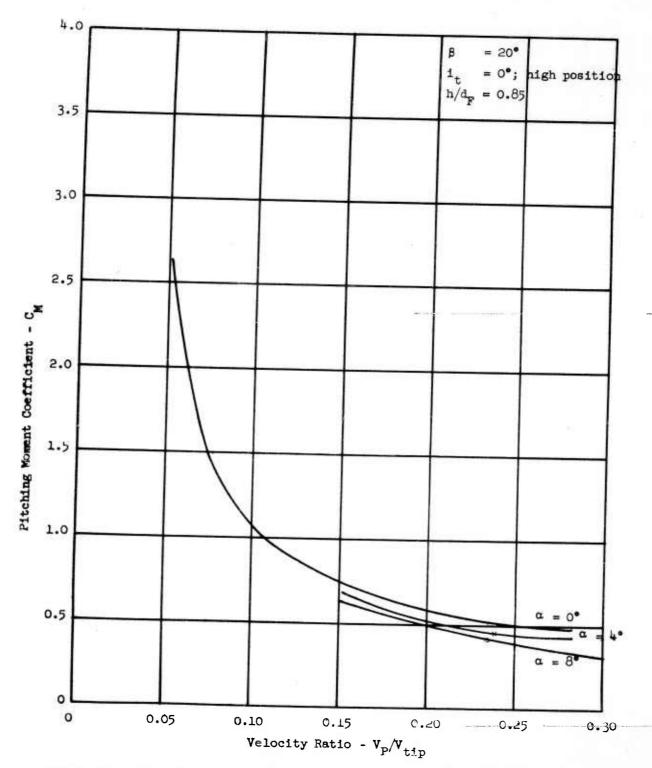


FIGURE 30g - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

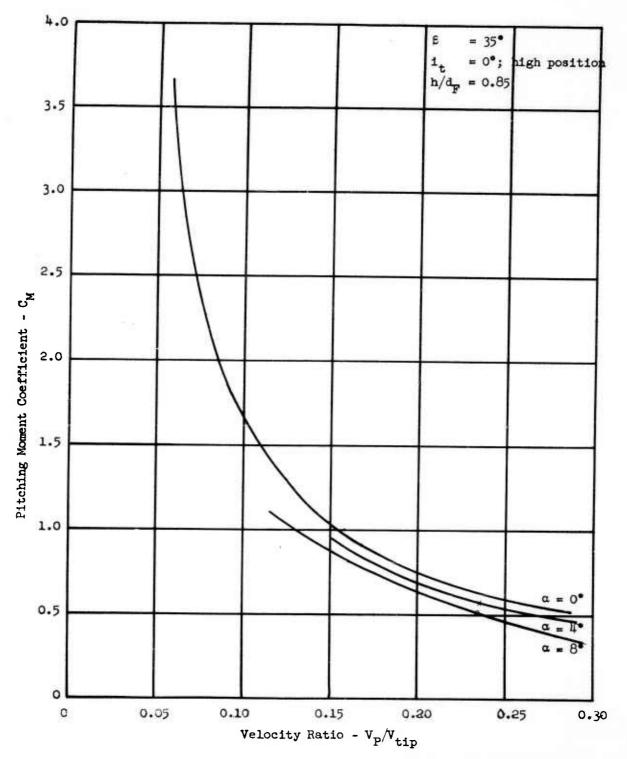


FIGURE 30h - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL ON) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

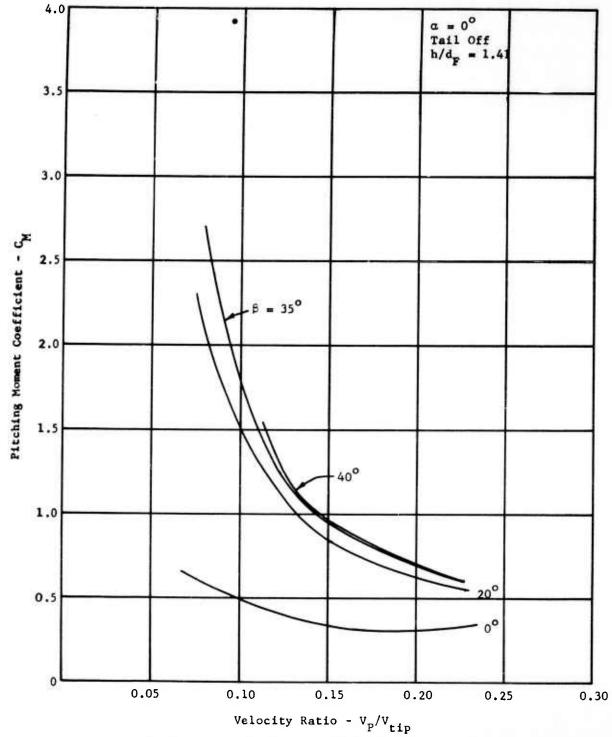


FIGURE 31a - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (TAIL OFF) VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

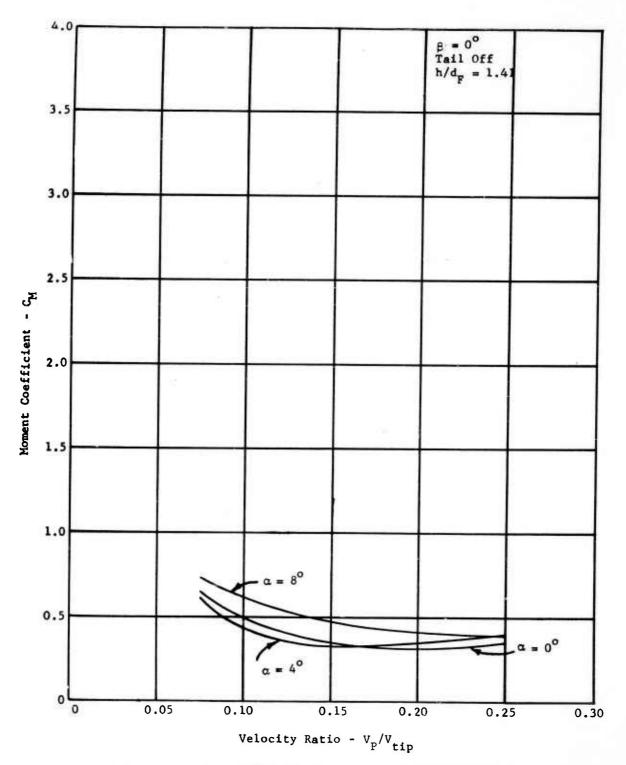


FIGURE 31b - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (TAIL OFF)

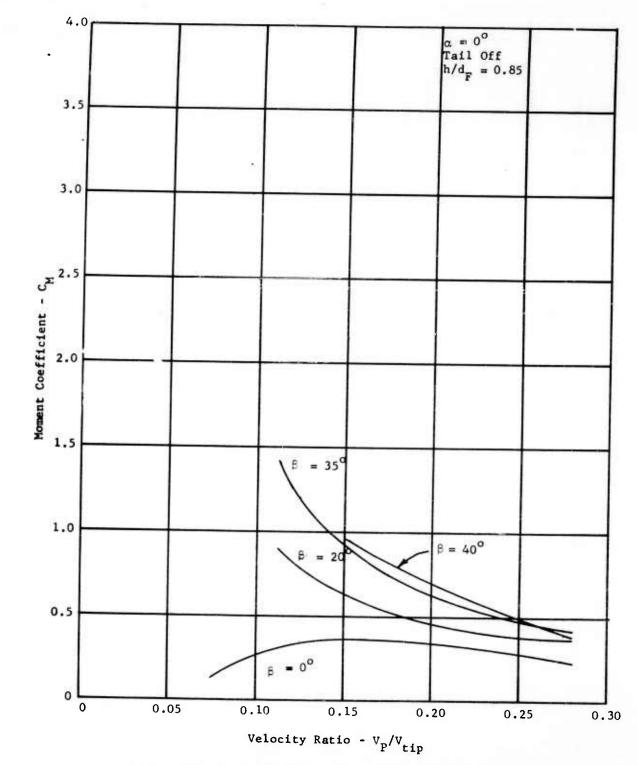


FIGURE 31c - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (TAIL OFF)

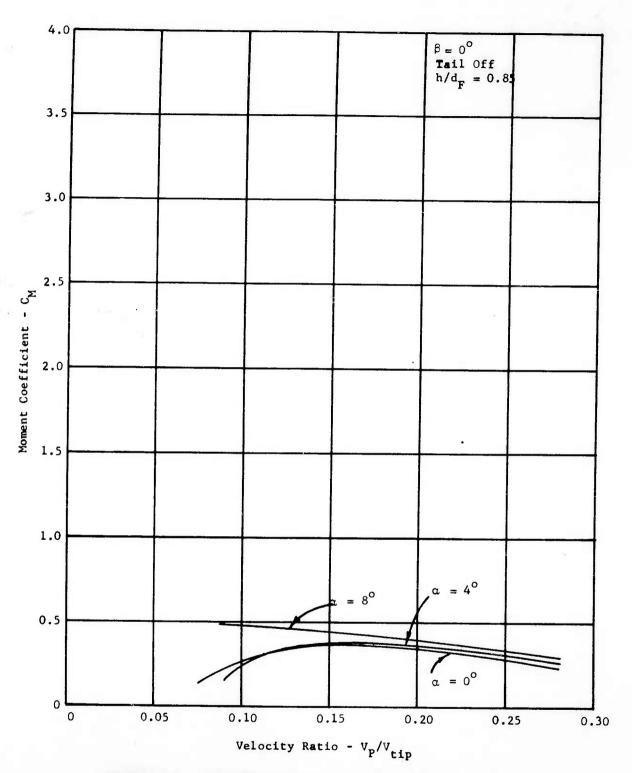


FIGURE 31d - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (TAIL OFF)

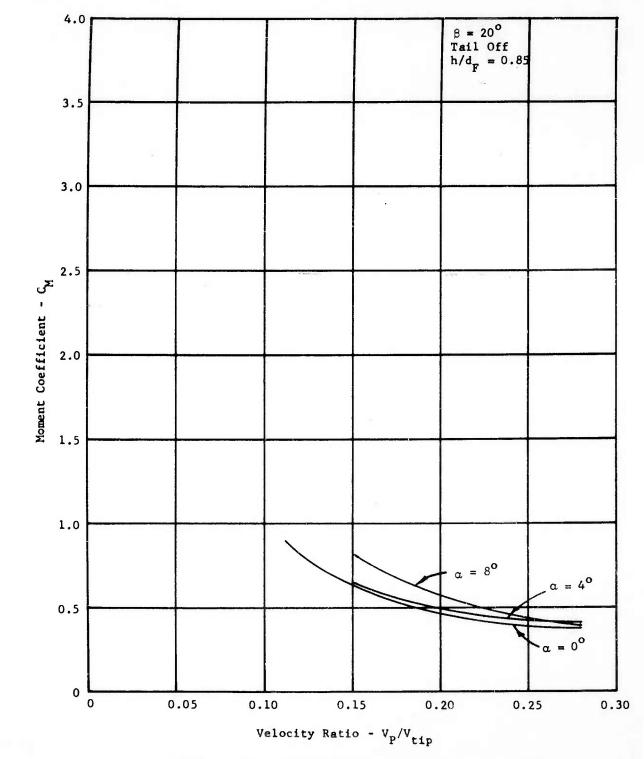


FIGURE 31e - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (TAIL OFF)

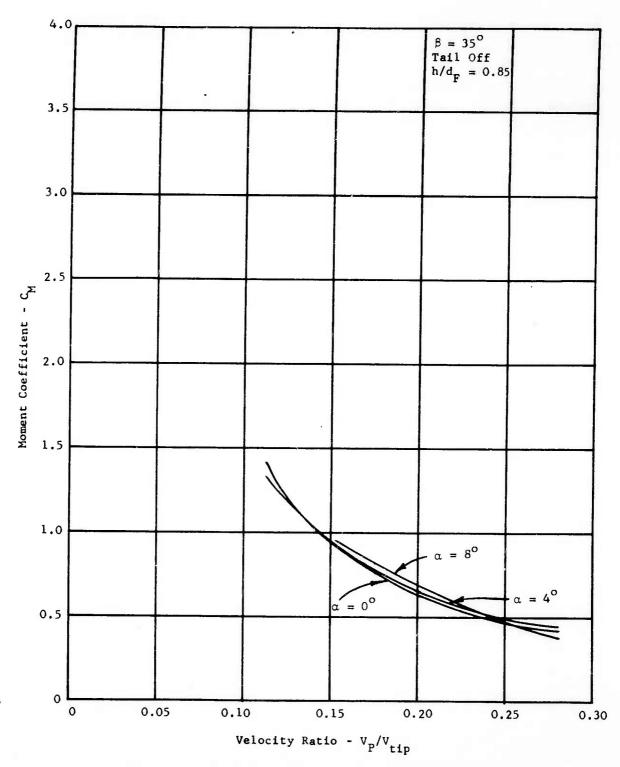


FIGURE 31f - PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (TAIL OFF)

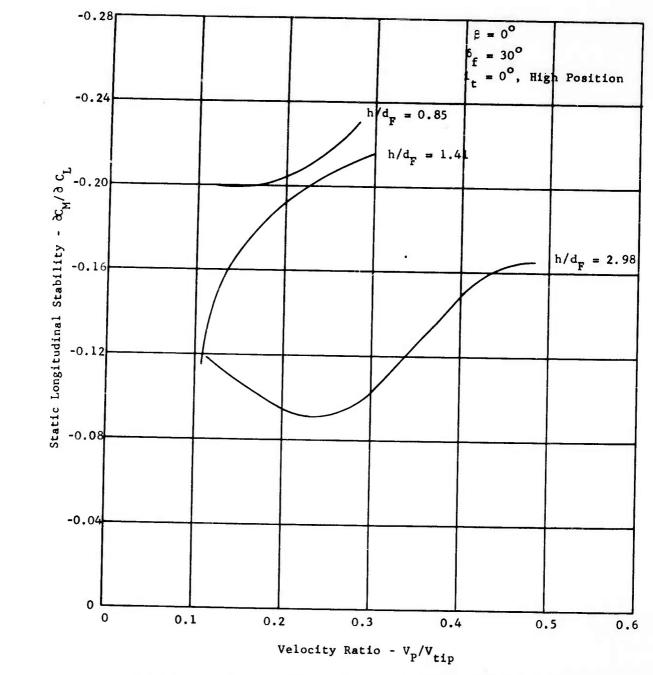


FIGURE 32a - STATIC LONGITUDINAL STABILITY VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

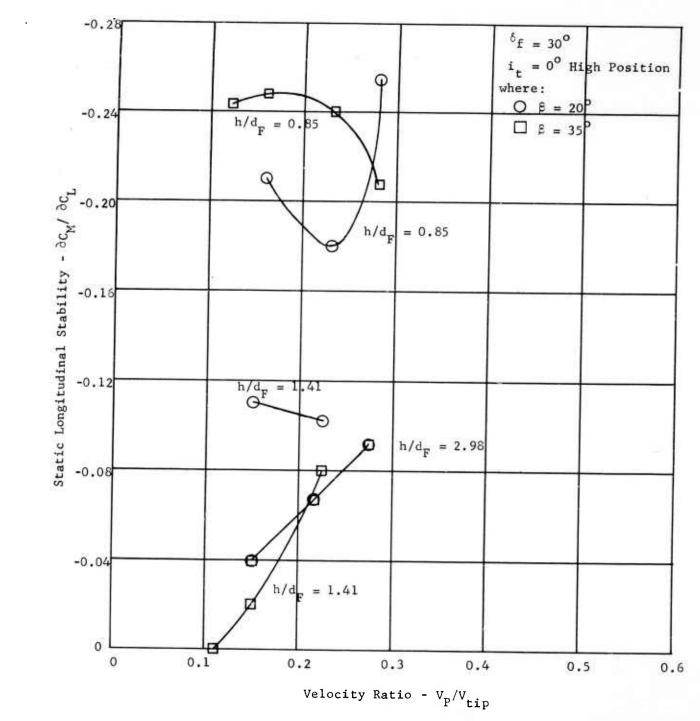


FIGURE 32b - STATIC LONGITUDINAL STABILITY VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

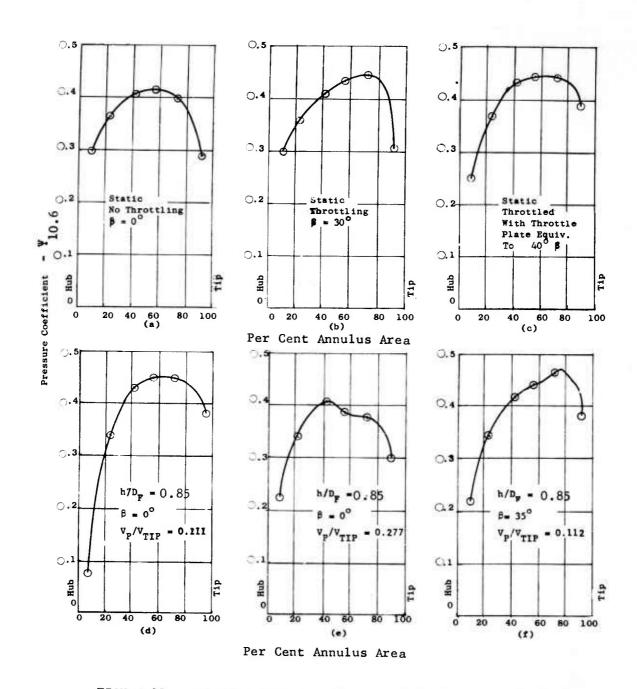


FIGURE 33 - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT VERSUS PER CENT ANNULUS AREA

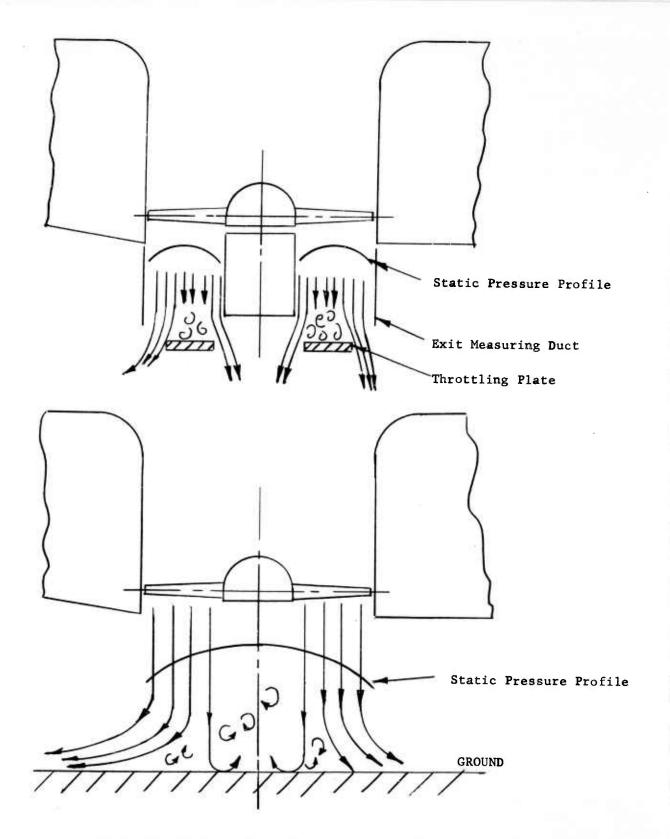


Figure 34 - Comparison of Throttling Methods (Annular Plate vs "Infinite" Plate)

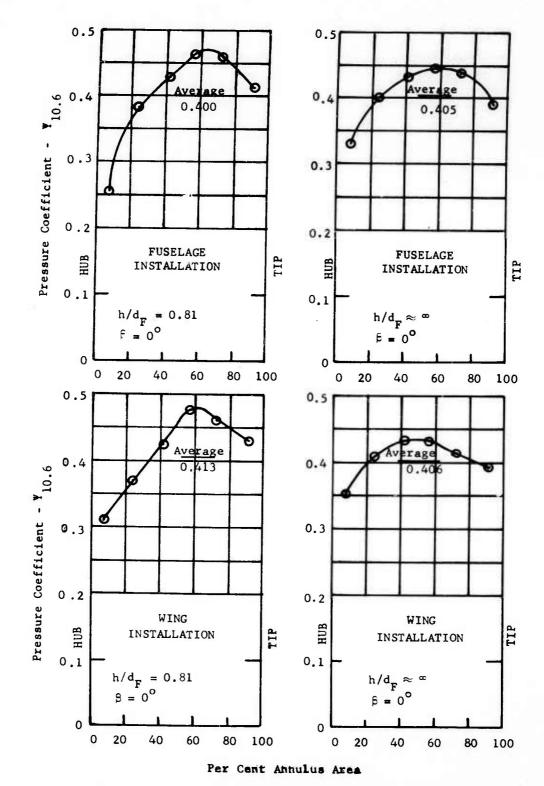


FIGURE 35 - 26 INCH SCALE MODEL FAN PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS VERSUS PER CENT ANNULUS AREA

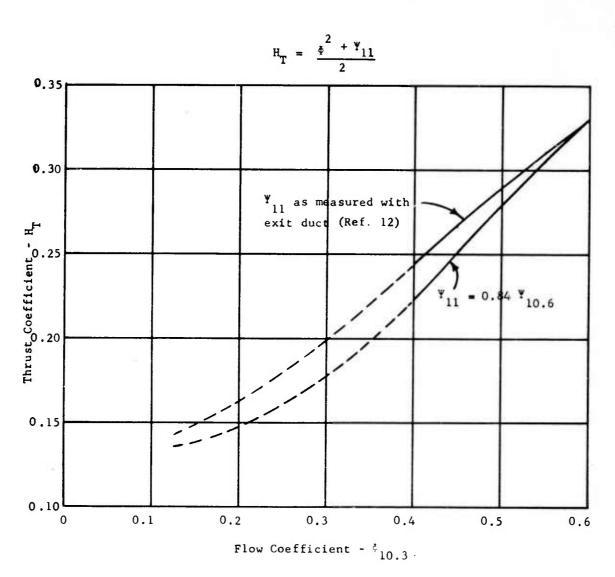


FIGURE 36 - THRUST COEFFICIENT VERSUS FLOW COEFFICIENT

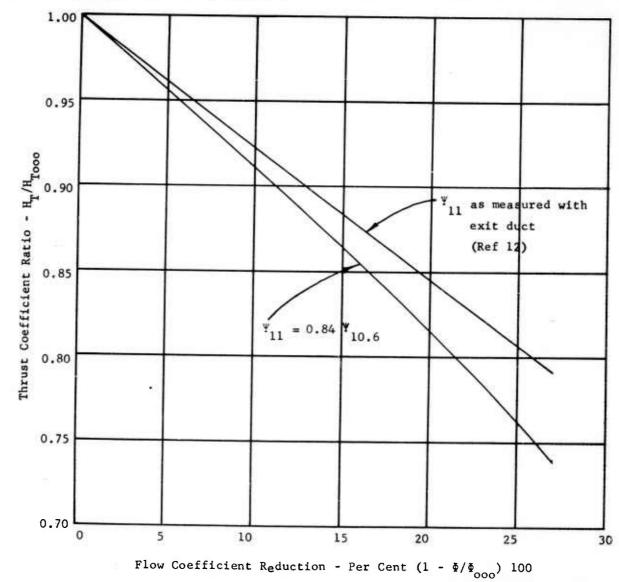


FIGURE 37 - THRUST COEFFICIENT RATIO VERSUS FLOW COEFFICIENT REDUCTION

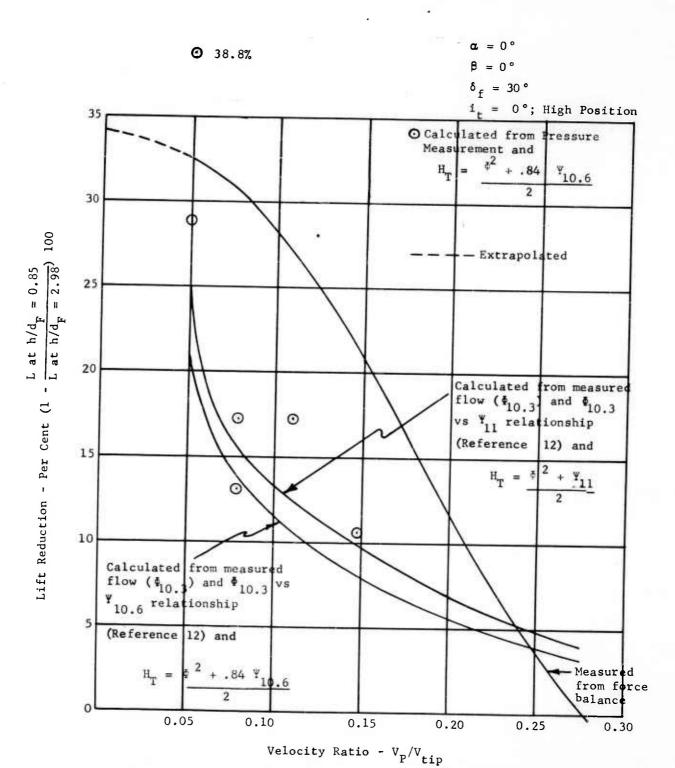


FIGURE 38 - LIFT REDUCTION AT 0.85 h/d_F VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

NOTE: All dimensions in feet.

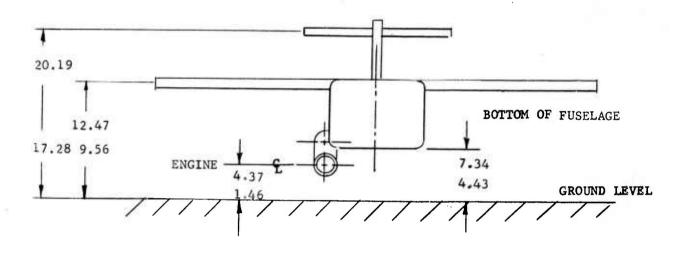


FIGURE 39 - NASA FULL SCALE AIRCRAFT FRONT VIEW SHOWING HEIGHTS ABOVE GROUND FOR 1.41 AND 0.85 $\rm h/d_{\mbox{\scriptsize f}}$.

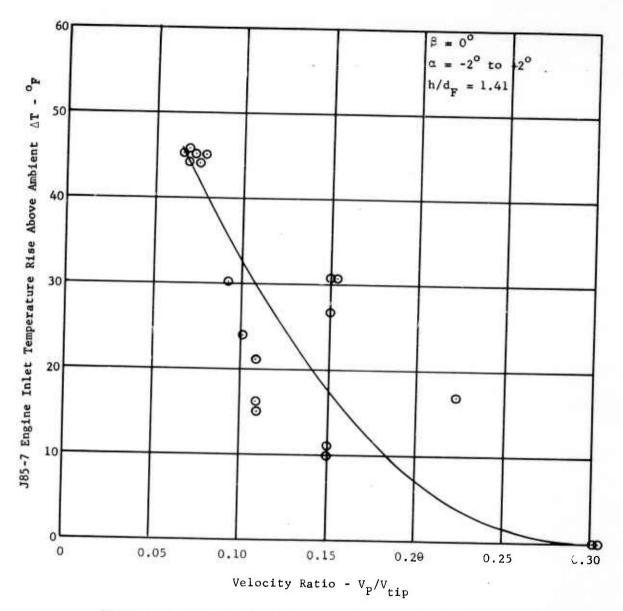


FIGURE 40a - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

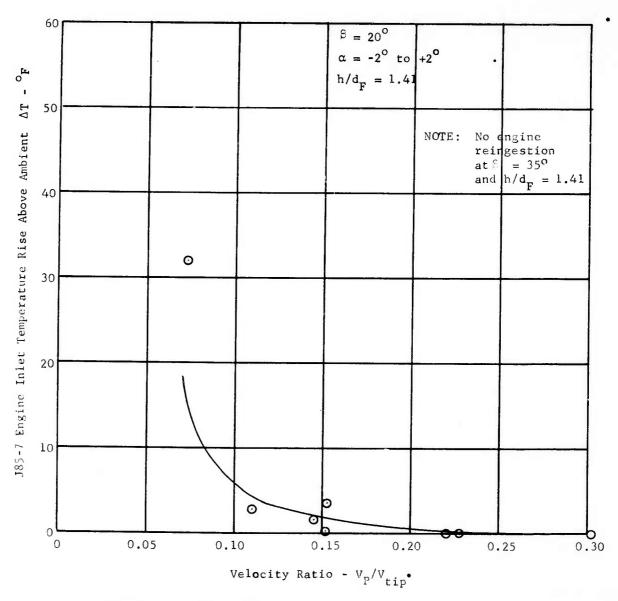


FIGURE 40b - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

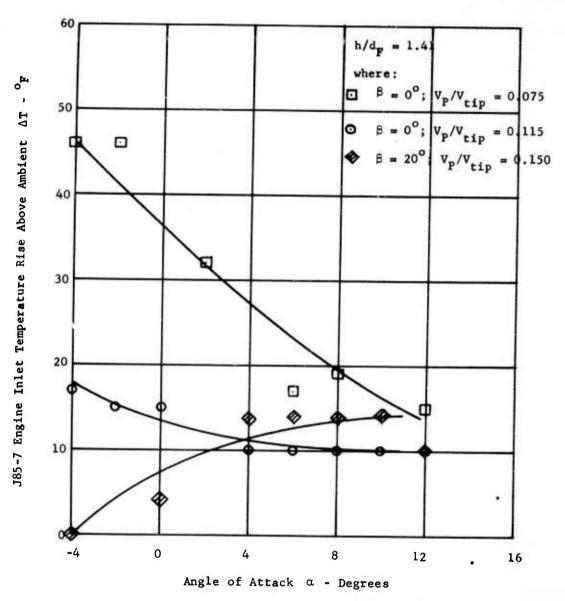


FIGURE 41 - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS ANGLE OF ATTACK

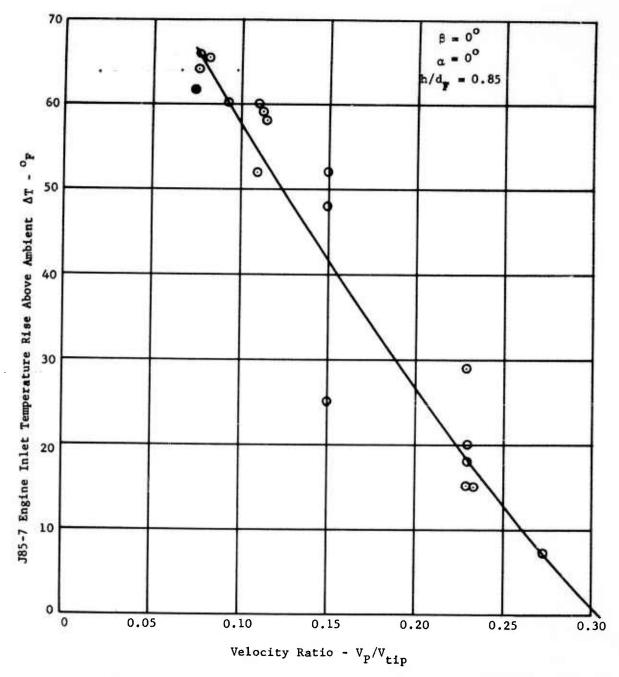


FIGURE 42a - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

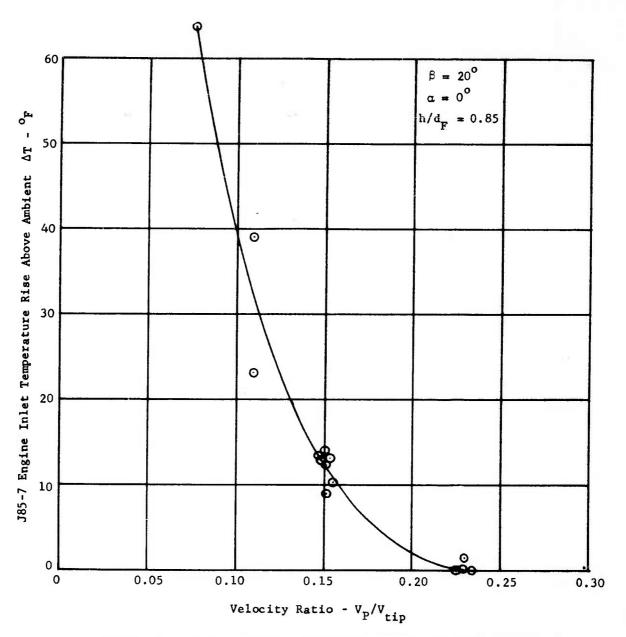


FIGURE 42b - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

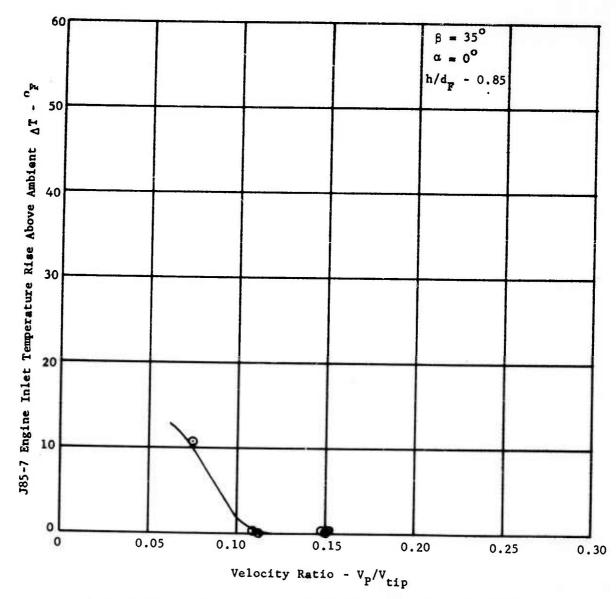


FIGURE 42c - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO

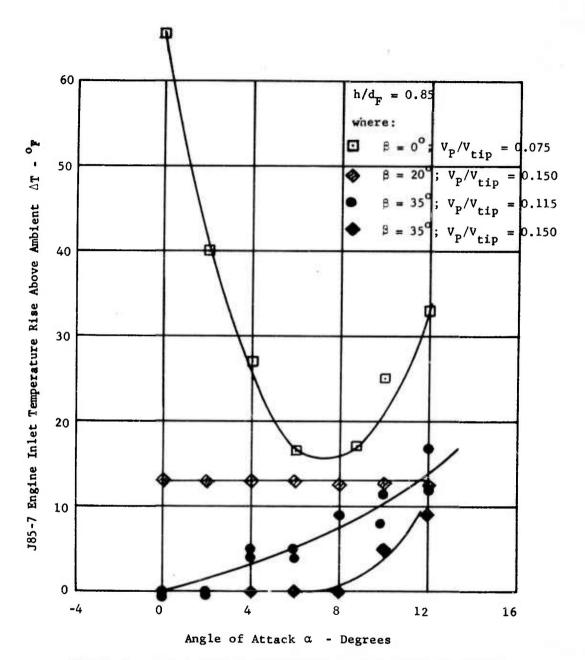


FIGURE 43 - J85-7 ENGINE REINGESTION TERSUS ANGLE OF ATTACK

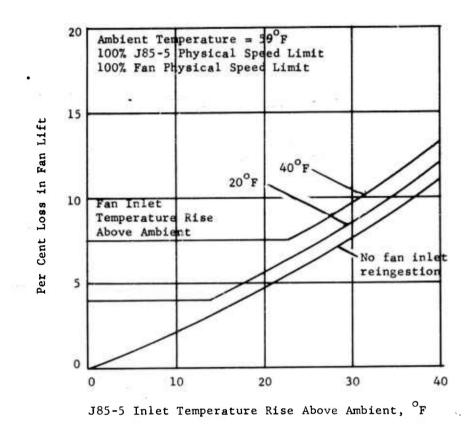


FIGURE 44 - J85-5 AND FAN INLET REINGESTION EFFECTS ON FAN THRUST

Where:

• Thermocouple (T/C) location

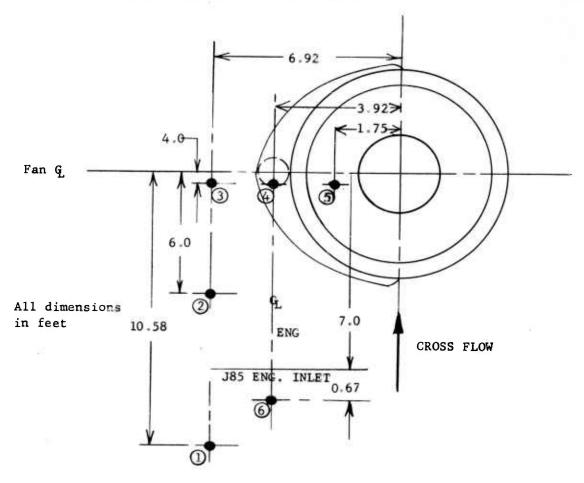


Figure 45 - Thermocouple Layout (Tunnel Floor)



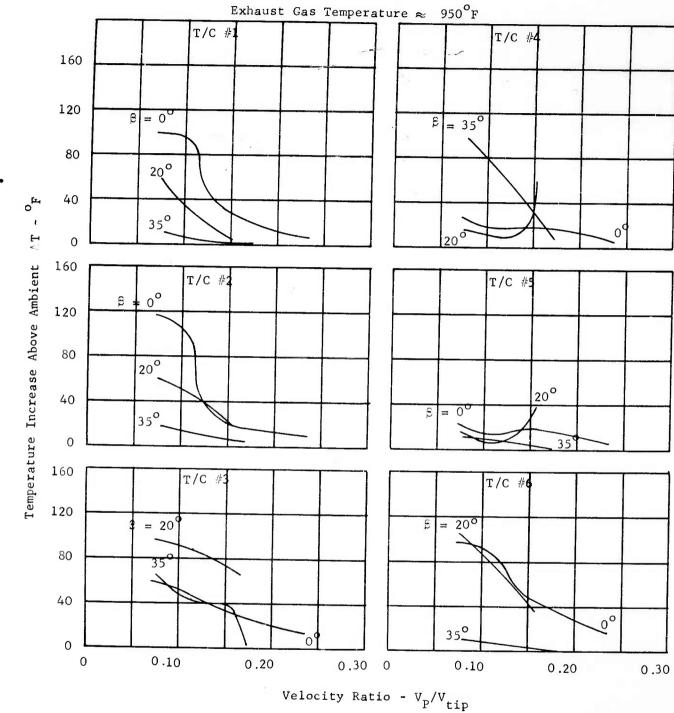


FIGURE 46a - AIR TEMPERATURE INCREASE AT GROUND LEVEL VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (SEE FIGURE 45 FOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION)

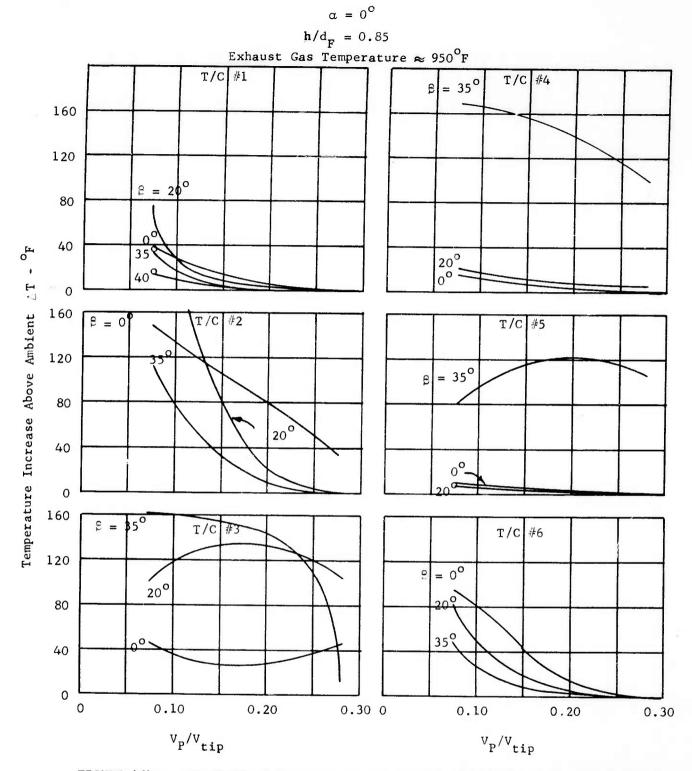
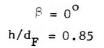


FIGURE 46b - AIR TEMPERATURE INCREASE AT GROUND LEVEL VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (SEE FIGURE 45 FOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION)



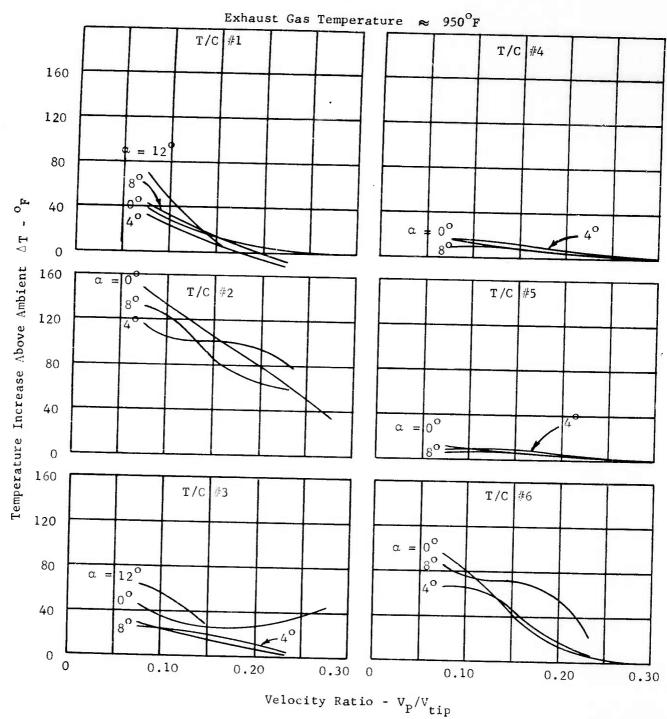


FIGURE 46c - AIR TEMPERATURE INCREASE AT GROUND LEVEL VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (SEE FIGURE 45 FOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION)

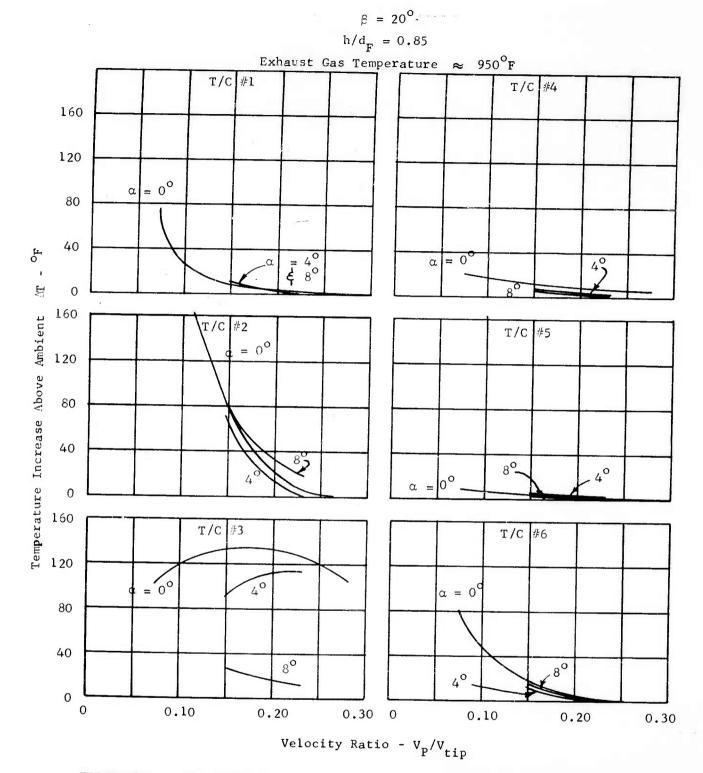
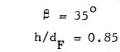


FIGURE 46d - AIR TEMPERATURE INCREASE AT GROUND LEVEL VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (SEE FIGURE 45 FOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION)



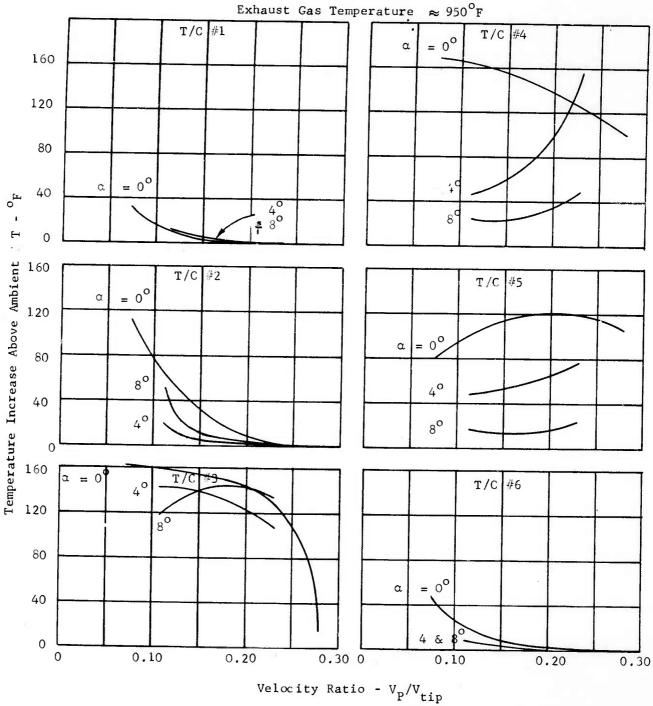


FIGURE 46e - AIR TEMPERATURE INCREASE AT GROUND LEVEL VERSUS VELOCITY RATIO (SEE FIGURE 45 FOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATION)

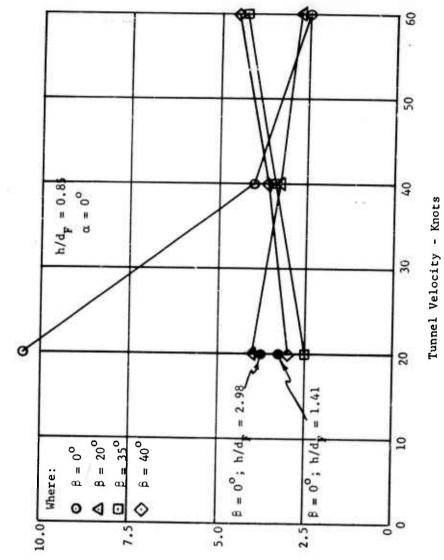


FIGURE 47 - COSINE 20 MODE BLADE STRESS AT 2250 RPM VERSUS TUNNEL VELOCITY

Blade Stress - ksi

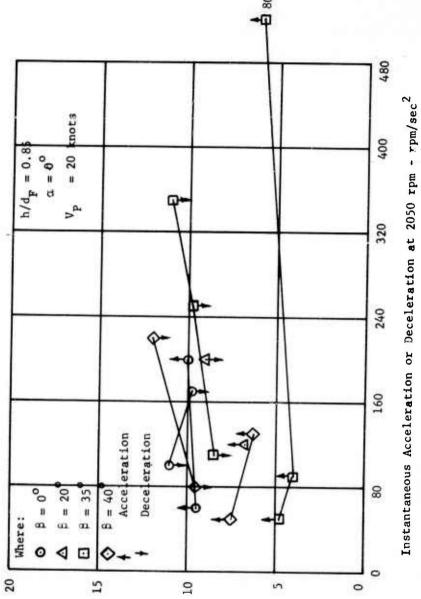


FIGURE 48 - COSINE 20 MODE BLADE STRESS VERSUS INSTANTANEOUS ACCELERATION OR DECELERATION RATE

Blade Stress - kai

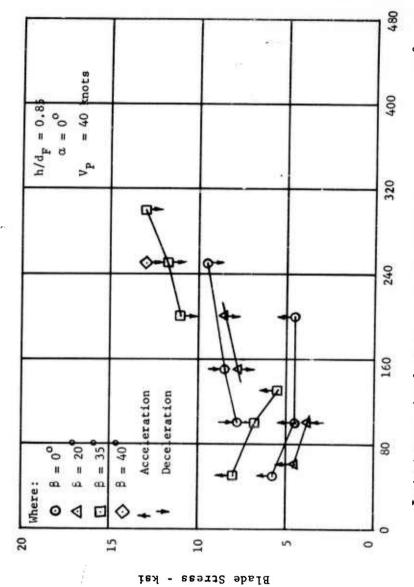


FIGURE 49 - COSINE 29 MODE BLADE STRESS VERSUS INSTANTANEOUS ACCELERATION OR DECELERATION RATE Instantaneous Acceleration or Deceleration at 2050 rpm - rpm/sec 2

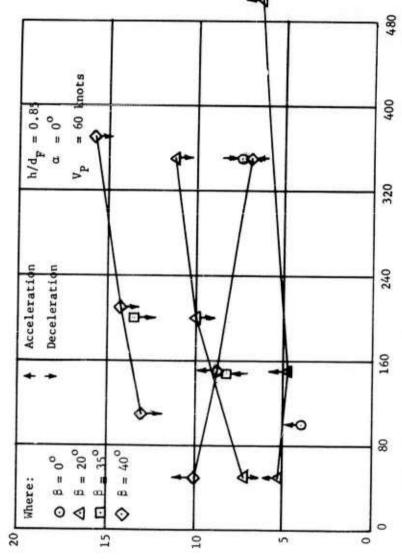


FIGURE 50 - COSINE 29 MODE BLADE STRESS VERSUS INSTANTANEOUS ACCELERATION OR DECELERATION RATE

Instantaneous Acceleration or Deceleration at 2050 rpm - rpm/sec 2

1

Solder or Proposition &

Bridge specialists

Establishment &

Blade Stress - kai

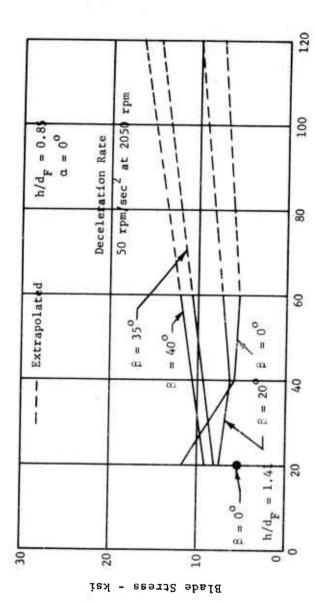
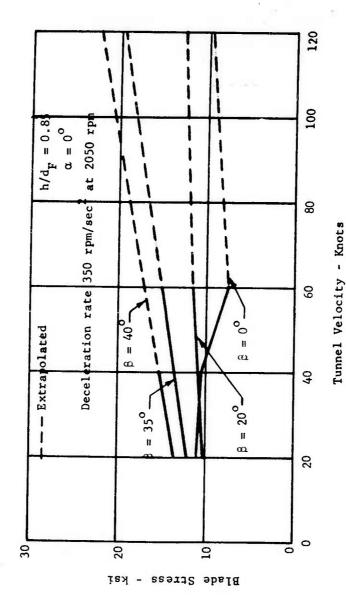


FIGURE 51 - COSINE 20 MODE BLADE STRESS DURING DECELERATION VERSUS TUNNEL VELOCITY

Tunnel Velocity - Knots



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FIGURE 52 - COSINE 20 MODE BLADE STRESS DURING DECELERATION VERSUS TUNNEL VELOCITY

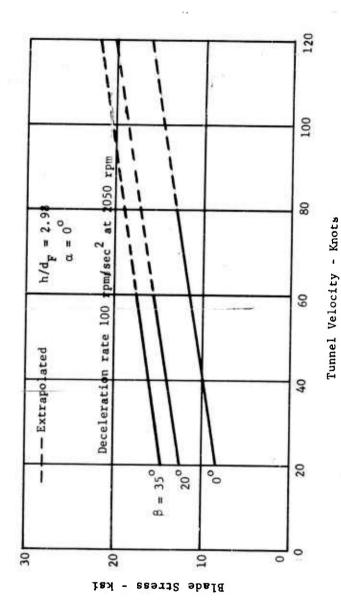


FIGURE 53 - COSINE 20 MODE BLADE STRESS DURING DECELERATION VERSUS TUNNEL VELOCITY (ONE PIECE TORQUE BAND VOL. 2 RESULTS)

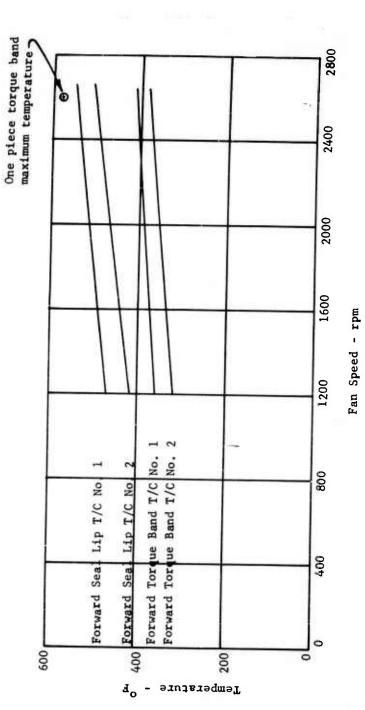


FIGURE 54 - TORQUE BAND AND SEAL LIP TEMPERATURES VERSUS FAN SPEED

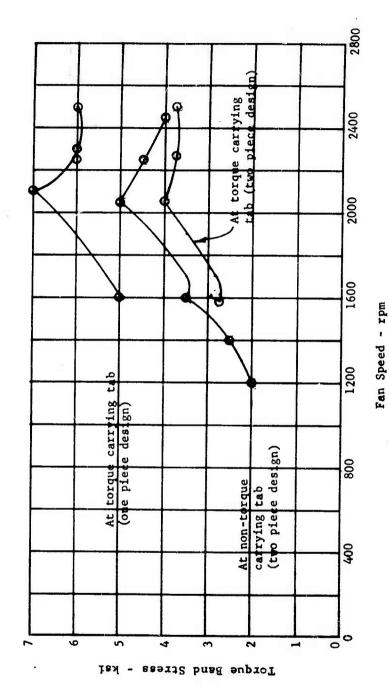


FIGURE 55 - TORQUE BAND AXIAL STRESS VERSUS FAN SPEED

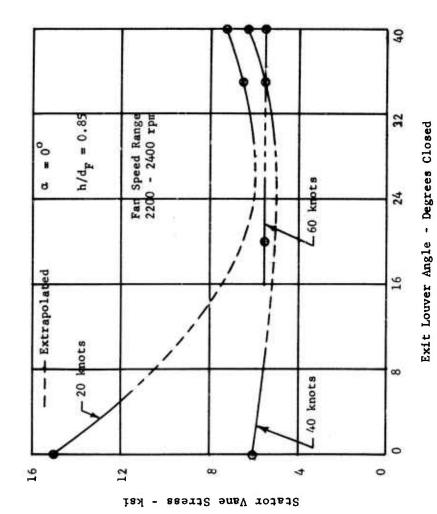


FIGURE 56 - STATOR VANE STRESS VERSUS EXIT LOUVER ANGLE

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